THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

POLITICAL MANIFESTOES.

Jeff. Thompson on the Situation.

Wendell Phillips Again Ventilates Himself.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LETTER FROM M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

The Lessons of the War—The Only Hope of the South.

General Jeff. Thompson has addressed the following circular letter to those who were under his command during the late war:—

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3, 1867.—Gentlemen:—I have received various letters from among you, asking what I mean by my letter to Mr. Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal*, indorsing General Longstreet? and what advice I have to offer you as to your political course? I have delayed answering these letters, in hopes that I would soon return to New Orleans; but, finding that I cannot return for several weeks, and other letters having come that will brook no delay, I have determined to address you a circular, that I may no longer be misrepresented and misunderstood among those who were my true friends in our darkest hours, and with whom I have shared so many hardships and dangers, successes and defeats.

One of the letters received contains the gist of all, and I will answer it; it says:—"Longstreet is forever damned throughout the country which became the theatre of his immortality, and your old friends are not reserved in their anathemas against you. Give me some argument with which to defend you, for I am too well acquainted with the spirit which animated you in our disastrous struggle, with your cheerful endurance of suffering, and your persistent fealty to the last, to believe that you have abandoned your devoted followers, or have relinquished the principles or memories of the past."

For God's sake what has Longstreet done to damn him? for what am I anathematized? from what do I need defense? The war produced no purer or braver man than General James Longstreet, and surely from the first to the last I have proved myself to be faithful and true, and I defy any man to point to one word or sentence in my letter to Mr. Prentice that breathes a want of love for our people, or to a fact stated that can not be substantiated. I am aware that some scribblers have assailed me, but "they belong to the Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart order, who simply obey the instincts of their own natures, by barking at what they do not understand," but I am loth to believe that any tried soldier will doubt another's honesty because he may differ with him in the plans to accomplish the general good, and I have an abiding faith that they will let any comrade have the privilege to exercise his own judgment as to the best manner to build up the country without being anathematized, and I, who was a leader in the beginning, to the follower at the end, and who durin, struggle was with you at the front, or a prisoner of war, will positively assert and manfully maintain my right to express my opinions freely upon all subjects affecting the welfare of the South, to and among Southrons, without fear or favor from chimerical theorists or bomb-proof politicians.

If the war was to defend the South in the exercise of its belief of the right to secede, then I do not regret the fight, though I may have to grieve over the death of this theory. If the war was to preserve African slavery, then I do not regret the struggle, though I do grieve over the loss of $4,000,000,000 worth of property, and the sad fate that awaits the poor negro; but if we fought four years simply for the personal triumph of some political partisans, a few of whom would still make us believe that the country is ruined only because they are excluded from office, then I sincerely regret the conflict, and will grieve anew over the graves of the brave men who fell around me.

I must again repeat that "I did not fight the United States because I *hated* the United states, I did not fight the North because I *hated* the North," but I fought for what I conceived to be the honor, the safety, and the material interests of the Southern people, and I am struggling now, in another way, to accomplish the same object, and I will make as many sacrifices, and labor as earnestly and persistently, as any man in the South to control the political elements, to devise plans and projects, and put in successful operation enterprises that will build up our poor, desolated, and impoverished country. This is what the South really *needs;* this is all the truly patriotic men of the North ask; and I will advocate the best plans, in my judgment, to accomplish the object, regardless of who originates or supports them. Whigs, Democrats, Federals, Republicans, Radicals, Conservatives, or Eclectics.

This is all the defense I need. Tell the people I am still for the honor, safety, and material prosperity of the South, and while I will not cast a shadow on the graves of our dead, or extinguish one ray of the glory of our manly struggle, yet I must bid the living look to the future, and help build up our common country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf.

Tell them to remember that political *theories*, like sectarian (religious) *theories*, are *principles* only in the minds of the bigoted and foolish, and demagogues are only too apt to misapply these terms, to mislead them. Constitutions and laws are subject to changes, by legal means and by revolutions, and when changed are to be obeyed; and if the lessons sad experience teaches are not heeded, then are people unfit for self-government, and the sad fate of republican Mexico will be our lot. The extent of the limits to States Rights, as argued by Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, and the rights to own slaves, were submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, and, in my opinion, they were decided both against us, and neither our honor, nor our interest, require a further contest for them.

I can remember, but too well, the years of excitement and injury to the country from the conflict on these theories in Kansas; and our late war, with its stricken fields, its bloody graves, the ruin and desolation which followed in its track, is as indelibly fixed in my memory as in any man's in the whole South; and while remembering the dread past, I must receive its lessons, and not quarrel over dead theories, but look to the live issues of the present and future; for (though I may be disfranchised), it is still my duty to help restore tranquility, and build up the broken prosperity of the country, for the widows and orphans, my soldiers' and my children's sakes, and on all practical questions affecting the material interests, such as banks, tariffs, taxes, suffrage, internal improvements, and revenues, I will be found as true to the South as I was in her stormiest hours.

All now agree that, by right of revolution, our States were out of the Federal Union, and our Government was a *de facto* Government; therefore, if our conquerors think that safety or justice requires that the conditions upon which these States may be readmitted into the Union shall be that our leaders in the field and prominent statesmen must be denied the right to vote or hold office, and also that political equality must be extended to the negro, though we may know this to be grievously mistaken statesmanship, yet we must accept these terms or do worse, for we cannot stay out or stop the march of events, as the power is still in the hands of our political enemies.

A few years will demonstrate the wisdom or fallacy of their theories, and during this probation we should work to build up our broken fortunes, and prove ourselves worthy to be trusted; therefore, I advise you not to mope over the past, but remember our "Lost Cause" only as the widowed husband remembers his bride when he looks upon his motherless children, accept all political privileges that may be granted to you, and then, without being actuated by hatred or revenge (neither of which are soldierly sentiments), strive manfully for the true interests of your State and country by working to develop her resources and increase her wealth.

Should you differ with others as to the best plans to accomplish these objects, still be friends and co-laborers in one common cause, which now should be, as it once was, the greatness and glory of the whole United States. This is what I told you at our surrender at Jacksonport in June, 1865—this is the substance of my letter to Mr. Prentice—and I urge it upon you now; and if for this I am to be anathematized, let the dogs bark until time shall prove that I have been ever and am always your friend,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

WENDELL PHILLIPS VIEWS.

Wendell Phillips on the Proposed Convention of Governors—His Views on the Kansas Campaign.

From the Anti Slavery Standard.

We are glad to see that many journals are advising a convention of loyal Governors, to give expression to the feeling and purposes of the nation at this perilous moment. President Johnson very properly told General Grant that he was accustomed to look to official sources for the will of the people. He was right. But since Congress has betrayed its trust and deserted its post, we can have, strictly speaking, no official expression of the national will till November. Meanwhile, the danger is imminent. We are without a Government. Our headquarters have been captured by the enemy, and the whole army (Congress) deliberately mustered out. What shall we do? Sit still and protest? Is there no other way? Is there no machinery within reach that can supply substantially, though not in form, the place of Congress? Yes, indeed! There are several ways in which the people may make their judgment and will unmistakably understood. In Kansas times, and at several critical moments in the Rebellion, the Government was either awed back or encouraged forward by mass meetings, political conventions, and other instrumentalities. The assembling of all the loyal Governors is one of the best of these, and comes nearest to a Senatorial verdict.

True, Johnson may be too crazy to heed any such protest; still there are some near him who, reading that handwriting on the wall, might pause before they join him in his treasonable plots. We would have such a convention not only give expression to public opinion, but would wish them also to remind all who join the traitor in his plots that not only is he liable to be impeached, but they also ought to be both impeached and indicted for such felony. We would have such a convention pledge itself to leave no stone unturned to make all Johnson's tools feel the keenest edge of the law. We need to have these miscreants realize how unsafe it is to play with edged tools. They should be reminded that if the nation does sometimes confusedly pardon Lee and Davis, it hangs Wirz; so let the Blacks and Blairs take warning.

These men are not fools or drunk, whoever else may be so. It is but simple justice to them to presume that they see, as clearly as the country does, the inevitable result of the conduct they advise. It must provoke Congress to impeach Johnson. As it is so uncertain whether, in three or four months, they can rally any political means of resisting impeachment, it is natural to presume that, in case of necessity, they are prepared to attempt resistance to Congress in other ways. If they are not so ready, then the course they are following seems such stark madness that we must deem them daft to follow it. If, then, there is even the *slightest chance* of violent attempts at Washington, it becomes us to be prepared, to the fullest possible extent, for resistance. A conference of the loyal Governors is a most suitable measure in this view. With Congress self-exiled, it seems the best possible method to prepare defense.

Some seem to think it safe to wait till November, and watch events; we think the sagacious and intrepid *Courier*, of Hannibal, Mo., is wiser, when it asks:—

> But can the country afford to allow the President two months and a half of longer time? Can it, must it submit to the impending ruin? What can the mad President not accomplish in seventy-five days? With a Cabinet composed of his own adherents, all enemies to the nation and its loyal inhabitants; with a Treasury full of money, and a large "secret service fund" at his disposal; with military officers in command at the South sympathizing with his views; a general of the army so hedged round with military etiquette, and timid in mental force, as to refuse to assume the responsibility of enacting what may ultimately be the last resort, revolution; with a large Southern population seething with rebellion, hordes of secret societies to arm, only waiting for the signal to spring to arms—what can't the President do in all this time?
>
> True, he cannot go very far. The first step towards anarchy led by him would be the seal upon his power, even though revolution were necessary. But he can do a vast amount of mischief, and the country knows it. Something more than mere watching is necessary. Action is demanded. There is one power left. That resides in the loyal Governors of their loyal States. They have proved their patriotism on other occasions. They have as much right to assemble now as they had in September, 1862, during the darkest period of the war, to pledge their hearty support to President Lincoln. If it was necessary for them to convene then to strengthen President Lincoln in carrying on the war, it is more necessary now that ever to meet, to strengthen the people in the conflict precipitated upon them by a traitor President. If 1862 demanded their combined action, with that of President Lincoln, against the Rebellion, their influence should now be united with the voice of the people in holding in check the rebel who has stolen into the seat of government to cheat the country of its hard-earned victories. Then if Mr. Johnson desires to precipitate measures, he will be confronted by an organized power, and General Grant, instead of being tied hand and foot, will find himself 'under orders' to a higher law, the law of the people expressed through their loyal Governors, acting so long as Congress remains out of service.

This seems to us the only practical remedy for our present national evils. It is almost discouraging to see the presses of the country, the influential ones, furiously discussing the situation, and describing it in all its details, but not proposing any practical measures to control it.

We repeat, Grant, by the peculiarity of his position, is nothing but a military "protest." The President is his master, and Grant cannot help himself. Now General Grant wants another master. Give him the support of the loyal Governors, and he will then have backbone enough to act, as well as protest, if his heart is in full sympathy with Congress.

Is this revolution? These are revolutionary times. Johnson means revolution. He can accomplish his designs only through revolution. Let him be met, then, by the only power which a law and order loving people can use until Congress meets—the military force in the hands of the Governors of the loyal States.

Very important do we deem this measure for the purpose of supporting whatever of good may be found in General Grant. We have as yet no confidence in him. But "while the lamp holds out to burn" the narrowest West Pointer may possibly turn into an honest man and a friend of the people. If anything can make Grant over and give him a new heart, it is the wholesome snubbing and impertinence—treason blatant and treason on the sly—to which he is subjected. We hope his physicians, Washburne and Schenck, will do their best. Meanwhile we consider his symptoms very unfavorable. He took the Secretaryship in a mean way. Brother Republican! as it is said he is with Stanton, the first notice Stanton had of his action was his note announcing that he had "accepted" the War Department. All these stories set afloat by Grant's lackeys, that he "conferred with Stanton;" "that they understood each other;" "Grant's taking of the office was a matter arranged between him and Stanton"—are pure lies. Stanton knew no more than one of us does of any intention of Grant until, in a formal manner, he received the General's official note. This was disloyalty to party, if Grant be really a Republican, and, more than that, it was playing into the President's hands. It was siding with Johnson against Stanton, and facilitating Johnson's wish to get rid of the War Secretary. This is a very bad symptom.

Another is, he backs down on every point and contents himself with wordy protests, when justice to himself, his office, and the country demands that he should resign, rouse the nation, and stand ready, with the army behind him and within reach, to protect Congress.

Another fatal symptom is, Seward and Weed are praising him. Rotten with political and every other corruption, disloyal in everything but the name, these men's eulogy is enough to wreck a firmer repute than Grant ever had. If he is an honest man, a radical, and skilled in protests, let us hear him protest against Weed. We shall pin more faith on one such protest than on a dozen empty grumbles against a Johnson order which he proceeds to execute.

While these symptoms last we despair of Grant, but never of the Republic.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE PRIZE RING.

Shocking Fistic Exhibition in New Jersey—A Fierce Encounter—The Affair Broken Up in a General Melee—Awful Punishment of One of the Principals by the Crowd.

Another of those fistic encounters for which New Jersey has of late become famous took place yesterday morning, at a secluded place a short distance from the quiet little village of Hackensack. The affair itself was one of the most shocking exhibitions of brutality that has been witnessed for some time past, and ended in a general set-to among those present, who, including principals and seconds, numbered about two hundred persons. The fight was between Jimmy Allen, of this city, and Patsey McCormick, both light weights.

Twenty-three rounds were fought, when Allen showed the effects of severe punishment in coming up to the scratch in a faltering condition, whereupon, his friends seeing that he would certainly lose the fight, the cry of "foul" was raised. At this juncture Allen's friends, who were most numerous, burst through the ring and drove McCormick's party from the ground, and finished up by beating McCormick in so shocking a manner that he had to be removed in an insensible condition from the scene.

The entire party started from the city on Tuesday evening, and remained at a hotel in the vicinity of the battle-ground during the night. At daylight yesterday morning they left the hotel, and proceeded to where the ring was pitched. As soon as the latter was satisfactorily arranged both men made their appearance, accompanied by their seconds. Shortly after 5 o'clock time was called, and the contestants eagerly came forward and commenced.

Round 1—They started off in a very sprightly manner, when a blow from McCormick delivered scientifically on his antagonist's temple, sent him reeling on his back.

Round 2—This round was of short duration and displayed little energy. Allen tried the drop game, and went down.

Round 3—The superiority of McCormick's hitting was again apparent in this round, as he soon sent his opponent to grass through a forcible tap with the left.

Round 4—Allen was again knocked down by a heavy stunner received on the cranium.

Round 5—Mere skirmishing. Allen, however, tumbled again.

Round 6—The fighting was very much forced throughout this round. Allen again recumbent.

Round 7—Allen received a heavy blow in the stomach, which resulted in a foul being raised, which was not, however, sustained.

Round 8—Allen at length succeeded in administering a stunning blow on McCormick's right optic, and then dropped.

Rounds 9 to 17—The manœuvring during these rounds varied little from the preceding ones. Some hard knocks were taken and received. In nearly every instance Allen suffered most and was sent to mother earth several times. The last round of these named Allen showed less activity, and was slow to fetch his maulers in a horizontal position. Another blow from McCormick felled his opponent, who dropped like a shot and fell in his corner in a state bordering on insensibility.

Round 18—Though seemingly a great effort, Allen managed to respond to the call of time just as the referee was going to decide against him. He was unable to stand a thundering touch on his ribs from McCormick. Again the cry of foul was repeated, but not sustained.

Round 19 to 22—The contest throughout these rounds was of a very one-sided character, Allen, as usual, getting the worst.

Round 23 and last—The friends of both men kept urging them to force the fight, and for a while both did heavy execution. At length Allen began to falter and display considerable weakness. He was receiving such terrific punishment that his friends, in hopes of saving the honor of their champion, claimed foul again. The referee refused to give it, whereupon the sick man's seconds dashed through the ring, and one of them struck McCormick a violent blow in the face. Then ensued a general rough-and-tumble scrimmage, in the course of which, as a matter of course, McCormick's friends being greatly in the minority, were worsted and driven from the place, after which they beat McCormick in a shameful manner, and left him on the ground in an insensible condition. The unfortunate pugilist was subsequently picked up by some persons who reside in the neighborhood and conveyed to the residence of a physician, whence he was removed to a hospital.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WRECK OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.

The Steamer Again Afloat, but Leaking Badly.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 11.—The wrecked steamer George Cromwell has finally been relieved from her position on the reef and floated to this port, in tow of the steamer Fountain. She still leaks badly, however, and it is necessary to keep all her steam pumps in operation to prevent her sinking. The cargo will be immediately discharged and the damages to her stern will be temporarily repaired.

The following vessels arrived at this port this morning:—Ariadne, from New York, bound for Galveston, and the steamer Liberty, from Havana. The latter sails immediately for Baltimore.

NOVEL BET DECIDED.

A Loser by the Election in San Francisco Plays the Hand-organ Down the Length of the Principal Street—Enthusiasm and Liberality of the Crowd.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—A bet between two gentlemen, named Higgins and Hayes, on the election, that the loser should play a hand-organ the entire length of Montgomery street, was decided to-day. No such crowd was ever before seen in this city. Collections were taken up along the route by prominent men of both political parties for the benefit of the orphan asylums, and many thousands of dollars were received. Silver was showered from the windows and housetops, and business was suspended for hours.

—Robert Christie, a veteran of Copenhagen, Trafalgar, and Algiers, died recently in England at the age of ninety-eight. Though exposed in more than forty battles and skirmishes, he never received a scratch.

SECOND EDITION

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Our Special Telegrams from Baltimore, Cincinnati and Washington.

RECEPTION OF JUDGE KELLEY IN CINCINNATI.

The Border State Convention in Baltimore.

The President's Intentions Foreshadowed

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The *Intelligencer*, this morning, in an editorial upon the amnesty proclamation, which foreshadows the course the President will take in regard to the suffrage for the excluded classes, says:—"His proclamation, in effect, puts all whom it embraces on an equal footing with other citizens of the United States; that is its legal effect, he believes, and if this is so, then the unconstitutional provisions, 'that no person shall be registered or vote by reason of Executive pardon or amnesty,' is therefore modified. It only shows his opponents to admit virtually that not only that, but all other legislation of Congress setting at naught the constitutional powers of the Executive, were null and void from the beginning. The proclamation may have the effect, and doubtless will, of bringing the question of the constitutionality of the main features of what are called the Reconstruction laws before the legal tribunals of the country. It places the great mass of the Southern people in an attitude to assert and maintain their rights and privileges; and if, when finally passed upon by the Supreme Court, obstructions are still interposed by unauthorized agencies, military, or otherwise revolutionary, it will again become the duty of the Executive to interfere, and carry into effect, at every hazard, the mandate of the judicial authority; and this the country may rely upon will be done to the letter."

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Late Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Government printing office is now engaged in printing many thousands of the President's civil supremacy proclamation of the 3d inst., for distribution among all officers and employes of the Government. The Heads of the Departments have issued circulars enjoining an observance of its requirements.

Personal.

The Alexandria *Gazette* says:—"The report published in the newspapers that General Robert E. Lee passed through Washington a day or two since, on his way North, is totally without foundation. The General left Virginia Springs on Friday last for Lexington."

FROM CINCINNATI TO-DAY.

Judge Kelley at Mozart Hall—Immense Audience, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—Hon. William D. Kelley arrived here yesterday. Last evening Judge Kelley addressed an immense audience at Mozart Hall, and in an eloquent oration of an hour's length exposed the treachery of Andrew Johnson to party and country. The Judge advocated impartial suffrage in strong terms, and said it was necessary to the actual protection of labor. This was received with great cheering. Mr. Kelley also advocated an increased tariff on imports, and said that the industrial development of the nation was the key to national greatness. The speech was received with great applause. The meeting was composed of our best citizens.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Anniversary—The Border State Convention—Pardoned by the President, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—To-day being the anniversary of the battle of North Point, business is partially suspended. All of the courts have adjourned, and the different public offices are closed. The Old Defenders have gone to Govenstown to take dinner, escorted by a city regiment.

The Border State Convention is now in session at the Front Street Theatre, and delegates are present from all the Southern border States. The object is to ask for the passage of the Sumner-Wilson bill, and the general enfranchisement of the negroes.

John H. Rogers, convicted at the May term of the United States District Court, for making false entries in the books of the National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, was yesterday pardoned by President Johnson.

The Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 12.—Returns from 170 towns (about three-fifths of the State) foot up as follows:—Chamberlain, 33,822; Pillsbury, 24,928. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 43,321, and Pillsbury 23,833, showing a loss from the Republican majority of last year of 10,664. The remaining towns will probably reduce last year's majority about 17,000, leaving a majority for Chamberlain of from 10,000 to 12,000.

Shooting Case in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 12.—This morning, about 7 o'clock, Joseph A. W. Camm, quite a young man, and recently a cotton broker in Boston, shot and killed Benjamin V. Aldrich, a sporting man, at a house near this city, where Camm had been living with Aldrich's wife. The murderer went to the State Prison and gave himself up.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—J. Alexander Simpson, Prosecuting Attorney.

John Sullivan was charged with the larceny of a keg of white lead. He was seen to take it from the door of a store in Water street, and run with to the Delaware avenue; and he was seen to drop it on the pavement and cover it with a bag. The keg was picked up by a man who saw the transaction, and was taken to the owners, who identified it as his property. Verdict guilty.

Albert Anderson was charged with the larceny as bailee of fish valued at $50, belonging to Edward Moore. The evidence was that the prosecutor, one day in the summer of 1866, entrusted the defendant with a wagon load of fish, charging him to sell them for him under a promise to share the profits; the defendant sold the fish and kept the money. He ran away and was not caught again until this last summer. The Judge charged the jury upon the law of larceny as bailee; and then the jury acquitted.

Emma Halbach was charged with the larceny of a petticoat valued at $5. The defendant was living at service with the prosecutrix, and when she went away she took this article of dress with her. When a search-warrant was sued out, and the prosecutrix went with a constable to the defendant's house to look for the petticoat, the defendant acknowledged she had taken it, and immediately produced it. But the defendant said at the time that the prosecutrix had given her this skirt along with other old clothing.

The defense alleged that the petticoat was taken under the impression that it was with the consent of the prosecutrix. Evidence of good character was also given, and it was testified by the defendant's bail that the husband of the prosecutrix offered to settle this case for $100. Verdict not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Sept. 12, 1867.

There was rather more spirit at the Stock Board this morning. The sharp upward turn in gold, which has now reached 146¼, mainly the result of political complications at the National Capital, has had the effect to unsettle commercial values, and restrict legitimate trade outside of those departments, which are, for the most part, given over to speculators.

The general run of commodities, both foreign and domestic, are held higher, but the great mass of dealers and consumers do not respond with the alacrity that they doubtless would if they recognized the necessity for an advance.

There was an upward tendency in Government loans, and the 5-20s advanced. The closing figures were 111¾@112¼; 109¾@110 for the 6's; 114@114¼ for the 6's; 108¼@108¾ for the policies; 99¾ for the 10-40's; and 107¼@107¾ for the 7-30's. State loans were unchanged. City loans were in better request, with sales of the new issues at 100¾@101, and the old at 90.

There was rather more doing in railroad shares. Reading Railroad closed at 52½; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53½; Camden and Amboy at 126; Catawissa preferred at 26¼; and Elmira preferred at 41½; 124½ was bid for Philadelphia and Trenton; 26 for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Germantown; 57¼ for Minehill; 56½ for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42¾ for Northern Central.

In Canal stocks the only sales were of Lehigh Navigation at 47¼.

In Bank shares there were no transactions worthy of notice.

Passenger Railroad shares were dull. The only sales were of Spruce and Pine Street at 28½.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146; 11 A. M., 146¼; 12 M., 145¼; 1 P. M., 145⅝, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is 5 per cent. for new business, and many old loans have been marked up. Some balances are left at less, but they are exceptional. The tendency of the rate of interest is upward, and prior to the October statement of the banks promises to reach 7 per cent., with commission added. The recent increase of reserves and deposits in the city banks is not of a character to give permanency to call loans at cheap rates, but the reverse. The deposits in legal-tenders have increased from remittances of compound notes held by country banks as reserve, upon which interest can only be made by leaving their proceeds in New York, where interest is allowed upon balances. As October approaches this reserve must be transferred to the banks owning it, a process which may and probably will, reduce the reserve in the city banks below the legal limit, and force them into a sharp contraction on their short loans."

—William P. Wright says of cotton:—

"It appears probable that with average weather the crop may be reasonably estimated at not less than 2,500,000 bales, on which figure public opinion seems at present to be settling. Of late, the accounts have not been as favorable as could have been wished, still the chief importance to be attached to the reported frequent rains is that they retard the picking work, and throw the picking season into the shorter days; to this, and the prevalence of yellow fever at the Gulf ports, is attributed the cause of the receipts of new cotton being less, thus far, than was anticipated a while ago. The necessities of planters, the increased facilities for marketing and the lowering rule, will doubtless have their influence in hurrying forward liberal supplies very soon."

—We extract the following from the Mobile *Annual Price Current*:—

"Transactions in cotton during the past season show anything but favorable results, almost every shipment foreign sustaining a loss. We have always doubted the wisdom of planters shipping to Europe for a market, and the experience of the past two years sustains us in this opinion. Cotton which will pay there will also pay in this market, and can be held at much less cost to planters. The growing crop th s year is fully three weeks behind, and it is impossible to form any correct estimate of what the yield will be, different interests varying in their 'guesses' at from two to two and a half millions. From all the lights before us, we do not consider the general crop news very unfavorable, although in some sections the worm and drouth have done some damage, but with a favorable picking season have reason to hope that the number of bales made will be considerably over that of last year. Estimates from Alabama range from 300,000 to 350,000, 350,000 being the favorite figure."

—The San Francisco *Market Review* of August 19 reports as follows:—

"We again record an easy money market. The coin requirements for the interior to 'move the crops' are very considerable. However, the movement produces little or no stringency, since the supply of capital continues abundant, and we may say is accumulating against a more active trade which must naturally follow. The rates in bank rule at 1@1½ per cent. for first-class names under an ordinary demand for commercial purposes, and on mortgage uniformly at 1 per cent. per month."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 U S 10-40s..cp.....103⅛
$100 City 6s, mun.....101
$100 do. New.....101⅞
$700 Phil. 6s, '71.....99
$1000 N Penna 6s.....88
10 sh Read..s5wn.trf..52
400 do.....b30.52⅛
100 do.....s60.52
100 do.....s30wn..52
100 do.....s5..52
200 do.....s..52
20 sh C & Al stk.....9¾
5 sh Cam & Am...s5..126
100 sh Leh N stk.....47¾
9 do.....47¾
3 do.....47¾
50 sh Lehigh Z.s5wn.40
100 sh Cata Pf.....28½
100 do.....28⅝
22 sh Penna R.....53¼
54 do.....s5wn..53¼
20 sh Elmira Pf.....41½
200 sh Ocean Oil.....3⅛
20 sh Sp & Pine.....28½
14 do.....28⅝

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108½; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99½; do. 7-30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., June, 107¼@107⅜; do., July, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119-40; do., July, 1864, 119-40; do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 119@119½; do., December, 1864, 118@118½; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., Aug. 1865, 116@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115½; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼; Gold, 145¾@145¾. Silver, 138@140.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾@115; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. new, 108¼@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107¼@107½; 3d series, 107¼@107½; 3d series, 107¼@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118¼; May, 1865, 117@117½; August, 1865, 116@116¼; September, 1865, 115¾@115¾; October, 1865, 115@115½. Gold, 145¾@146.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; old 5-20s, 114¼@115¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do., July, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, 108¼@108½; 10-40s, 99¾@100; 7-30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., June, 107¼@107½; do., July, 107¼@107½. Gold, 145¾@146.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12.—The Flour market is more active, and prices, in sympathy with the upward movement in gold, are advancing. There is more inquiry for shipment, and the demand from the home consumers has improved. Sales of 700 barrels superfine at $7·75@8·25; old stock extras at $8@8·50; new do. do. at $9@9·75; 1000 barrels good Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $12@12·50; 150 barrels choice do. do. at $13·50, and fancy at $13·50@14. Rye Flour is selling at $8·25@8·75 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of new red at $2·20@2·40. 500 bushels Rye sold at $1·50. Corn is scarce and held with much firmness. Sales of 300 bushels yellow at $1·35, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1·30@1·32, an advance. Oats are steady, with sales of 1500 bushels at 66@67c. 2500 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·60@1·65. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at $8·50@9 ₱ 64 lbs. 300 bushels Timothy sold at $3. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·75@3.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $48 ₱ ton.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅞; Reading, 104; Canton Company, 48¾; Erie, 71; Cleveland and Toledo, 123; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100⅜; Michigan Central, 111⅝; Michigan Southern, 83¾; New York Central, 128⅛; Illinois Central, 121⅝; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6's, 60; Missouri 6's, 105⅝; Hudson River, 143¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114½; do. 1864, 110; do. 1865, 111¼; Ten-forties, 99⅞; Seven-thirties, 107⅜. Sterling, 9¾; Money, 5 per cent.; Gold, 145¾.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....59 | 11 A. M.....73 | 2 P. M.....74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Brabo, Van der Heyden, Antwerp, P. Wright & Sons.
Barque Mesco, Wortinger, Rio Janeiro, Madeira & Cabada.
Brig Wild Flower, Sanford, Walton, N. S., C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Omaha, Toothaker, Portland, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr M. S. Hathaway, Cole, Bangor, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, Salem, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Western Star, Crowell, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, New Haven, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Sarah L. Simmons, Gandy, Fall River, Castner, Sickney & Wellington.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr G. Nevinger, Smith, Boston, Pearson & Co.
Schr Telegraph, Rhuark, Rappahannock, J. T. Justus.
Schr Three Sisters, Parker, Dorchester, do.
Schr F. K. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, Mershon & Cloud.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, from Providence.
Brig Omaha, Toothaker, from New Haven.
Schr Armenia, Cole, 72 hours from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Cochran, Russell & Co.
Schr F. K. Shaw, Shaw, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Telegraph, Rhuark, 3 days from Rappahannock, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr Three Sisters, Parker, 3 days from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justus.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr R. Wetmore, Lippincott, from Norfolk.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr C. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Fall River.
Schr C. Jackson, Jeffers, from East Cambridge.
Schr M. and E. Henderson, Yates, from Charlestown.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Tuckerton.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 10—6 P. M.—Most of the fleet reported went to sea this morning.

The following remain at the Breakwater:—Barques Philena, for Portland; Beethoven, for Richmond, Va.; brigs Rio Grande, for Bath; L. L. Wadsworth and A. Millliken, for Boston; schrs E. F. Doron and J. Pounder, for Providence; Yankee Blade, for Marblehead; A. Ryerson and Hannibal, for Portsmouth; Perer, for Newburyport; Lavinia Jane, for New London; M. W. Hupper, Camilla, and G. Clifton, for Boston; J. A. Griffin, for Charleston; R. G. Whildin, for Georgetown; E. Moore, for Hingham; George Edwards, for Fortress Monroe; Marie Roxana, for Gloucester; H. L. Stevens, for New Bedford; and Governor, for New London, all from Philadelphia; A. E. Derrickson, from Lewes, and B. R. Hull, from Virginia, both for New York; Bonita, from Keyport for Indian river; A. Hugel, Rising Sun, and White Sea, with stone for Delaware Breakwater. Wind—E, P. M. E. P. M., fresh from N.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 10.—The steamship Granada, Captain M. B. Crowell, from New York bound to Charleston, S. C., arrived here at a late hour last night with the disabled Haytien man-of-war, Alexandre Petion, in tow, her rudder gone and boilers disabled. The Granada reported having first seen the vessel about 60 miles east by south of Cape Henry at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 8th instant, firing guns and with signals of distress hoisted. Upon bearing down to her, Captain Crowell ascertained her character and endeavored to get a hawser on board to tow her into port, but failed after several ineffectual attempts, from the sea running so high. The Granada lay by her all night, and the next morning, the sea having moderated, her crew succeeded in placing a hawser aboard the Haytien, but this parted, and another effort was made shortly after with better success, as both vessels arrived here safely.

The Haytien man-of-war is from Port-au-Prince, bound to New York, for the purpose of undergoing extensive repairs, and while making the voyage was caught in a heavy gale off the Bermudas on the 1st, and during the storm, which lasted two days, suffered the damage above related. She reports having spoken on the 1st instant the steamship Arizona from New York, bound to Aspinwall, all right. The man-of-war has on board the Admiral of the Haytien navy, a Frenchman by birth, and a crew of one hundred and fifty men. She was anchored at the Quarantine Station, on arriving, but Dr. George E. Cooper, Quarantine officer, showed that there was no sickness on board, and she was allowed to anchor in the Roads. She will probably be towed

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Moral of the Elections.

From the N. Y. Times.

Although neither California nor Maine has pronounced a verdict of much political significance, it were unwise to disregard the lessons which both read to the Republican party. There is not in either any real evidence of reaction in public sentiment; but the defeat of the party ticket in one case, and the reduced majority with which it triumphs in the other, are circumstances which those who would exclude the Democrats from power may wisely heed.

The dangers which threaten the Republican cause are the products of great strength and the overweening confidence which it has engendered. There is a disposition in sections of the party to be intolerant in respect of the opinions and measures which shall be sustained by its members. In seme instances the minority have insisted upon the adoption of their views by the majority, literally claiming the right to dictate the policy and to enlarge the platform of the party without reference to the judgment or convictions of others. A comparatively small number have more than once undertaken to regulate the standard for the whole, and to read out of the party all who refused to pronounce their shibboleth. Organization has thus been managed in the interest of individuals rather than in conformity with the recorded purposes of the aggregate of its members.

California has told us with what result unscrupulous combination and intrigue are followed when they obtain control of the party machinery. We have been usefully reminded that, though knavery and presumption win in the making of nominations, the people will resent the fraud, and assert their supremacy in their own way. The managers of nominations may frame a ticket to suit their own ends, but they must not rely on the rank and file for its ratification. To secure their hearty and united power, the candidates put forward must command their confidence.

In Maine the lesson, though different, is not less clear or emphatic. The Democratic vote shows a gain and the Republican a falling off, not as a consequence of revolt within the Republican party against its national policy, but confessedly and solely because of an unpopular local issue thrust upon the party by a vigorous and determined minority. Prohibition is not a political issue, and it is not one which the Republican party as such can carry without an obvious risk of defeat. The fact that the Republicans of Maine have achieved victory in spite of the disadvantage at which they were placed by one portion of their body, is, perhaps, the strongest tribute to their strength that could be afforded. It is at any rate proof that the cry of reaction which Maine is represented as having echoed, is at variance with the admitted character of the contest.

The local writers of all shades of opinion concur in rendering this as the explanation of the changes exhibited by the vote on Monday. The Augusta correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*—a known and earnest Republican—declares that the "sole cause of the loss to the Republicans is the Liquor law and the Constabulary law, passed by the last Legislature." "Many Republicans," he adds, "were entirely apathetic as to the result, and not a few voted directly with the Democrats on the liquor issue." Democratic correspondents frankly proclaim the same story. The Portland despatch to the Boston *Post* asserts that "all the tickets for members of the Legislature are more or less split up, the division arising in consequence of the unpopular and unrighteous provisions of the Prohibitory law." No other cause is assigned—no other form of reaction claimed. The Boston *Herald* makes a similar admission. Its Augusta despatch has this remark:—"The ill-advised and inopportune legislation of last winter, by the enactment of the Prohibitory and Constabulary laws, was the means of thousands of Republicans casting their votes for candidates in favor of a repeal of those obnoxious statutes." Upon this head no room is left for doubt. The Democratic gain springs from a single local question, having no relation to the policy by which the Republican party should be judged, and in no respect indicating abatement of the firmness with which Congress and its measures are sustained by the State.

There is a warning in the case, however, by which Republican leaders in other States should not fail to profit. With all its strength, the party cannot afford to be made responsible for irrelevant issues, or to be saddled with the odium which attaches to all the theories and crotchets of zealous but intolerant minorities. The motives which lead to concession on the part of majorities are usually good. They are threatened with divisions, and yield to preserve party unity. Their experience in Maine will not be too dearly purchased if it suggest to extremists the wisdom of forbearance and moderation, and to the great body of the party the peril of tampering with the authorized standard of national policy in obedience to the local demands of an aggressive minority.

An Extraordinary Will Case.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

One of the most remarkable cases on record, destined to rank high among the *Causes Célèbres*, is now the talk of Boston. The evidence, taken before examiners some months since, but only just published, fills a large volume of a thousand pages. The amount involved exceeds a million of dollars. The arguments in the case—before the United States Circuit Court, Justice Clifford presiding—commenced last Friday. It is a suit in equity, brought by Hetty H. Robinson against Thomas Mandell and others. Miss Robinson (now Mrs. Greene) was, previous to her marriage, one of the richest, if not *the* richest spinster in the United States; her property, which she inherited from her father, was commonly reported to be worth $5,000,000. It appears that her aunt, Miss Sylvia Ann Howland, who died in 1865, left a will bearing date September, 1863, and a codicil executed in 1864. By this will and codicil Miss Howland disposed of about $700,000 in private legacies; the largest, of $200,000, to Thomas Mandell, her lawyer, we believe; $115,000 to her physician, Dr. Gordon, and from $4000 to $15,000 to each person in her employment. She left, also, $300,000 for public and charitable purposes, of which the city of New Bedford, where she resided, was to receive $320,000. The residue of her estate, amounting, it is said, to about a million, was to be placed in trust, the income to be paid to Miss Robinson during her life; the principal, on her decease, to go to some of the testator's relatives. Miss Robinson contests her aunt's will. This is, in itself, remarkable enough, seeing that the young lady, already the possessor of millions, is entitled, under it, to an annuity that would add some $60,000 or $70,000 to her annual income. What she contends for is the whole of her aunt's estate, in fee, supposed to be worth about two millions.

The ground upon which she contests the above will and codicil is noteworthy. It seems that Miss Howland had quarrelled with her brother-in-law, the father of Miss Robinson, and being resolved, if possible, to exclude him from all share not only of her own property, but of his daughter's also, she proposed, about September, 1860, to her neice, then about twenty-three years old, that if she (Miss Robinson) would make a will so that her father should inherit no part of her property, she (Miss Howland) would, in return, make a will leaving everything to her niece, the will of each to be deposited with the other, and neither to make any other will without notice to the other, and returning to that other her will. Miss Robinson agreed to this, and the wills were executed accordingly. But the subsequent will and codicil made by the aunt in 1863 and 1864 were executed without notice to the niece. Thus arose a question of law, a novel question in the courts of this country, namely, whether a contract for mutual wills, if proved, can be enforced as being without consideration and against public policy and good morals.

But the most singular feature in this case still remains to be stated. To the will originally made by Miss Howland in favor of her niece there is an addition, sewed in with fine thread to the page, not changing any provision of the will, but a sort of protest by the testator against the validity of any subsequent will which she, under undue influence from those around her, might be induced to make. Part of the text is:—"I implore the Judge to decide in favor of this will, as nothing could induce me to make a will unfavorable to my niece; but being ill, and afraid, if any of my caretakers insisted on my making a will, to refuse, as they might leave me or be angry, * * I give this will to my niece to show, if absolutely necessary to have it appear against another will found after my death." Miss Robinson testifies under oath, that she wrote this appendage to the will at the suggestion of her aunt, and that her aunt signed it in duplicate in her presence. The defense to this is nothing less than a charge of forgery. It is denied that the signature to this additional page is genuine, and alleged that it was copied by tracing from a signature (admitted to be genuine) of the testator to the original will to which this appendage is found stitched. This opens up a wide field, in which not only questions of law but of science, and even of art, come up. On the question of forgery both parties have spent much time and labor. Two skilful photographers have been employed for weeks, and experts have expended months in procuring and comparing, in a great number of cases, numerous signatures by the same person, so as to determine the chances that any one person should write three signatures exactly alike. The testimony is to the effect that Miss Howland's signature to the original and genuine will, and the two signatures to the appended paper, executed in duplicate, are in every letter and line and in the spaces between the three words, Sylvia Ann Howland, so precisely coincident, so identical in fact, that nothing but a deliberate purpose to make them so can explain the phenomenon. Mr. Crossman, for the defense, testifies that he has spent nearly five months in examining many hundreds of signatures of many well-known persons; comparing the coincidence by superimposing one on the other on a glass in front of a window, and also by tracing and superimposing the tracings. He says there was greater similarity in Miss Howland's signatures, forty or fifty of which he compared with each other, than in any other case; and he considers the two signatures to the detached sheets to be genuine. On the other hand Mr. Southworth, after similar research, declares that the three signatures coincide with mathematical accuracy, not only letter for letter and space for space, but also that each has the same slant to the base line of each paper, so that the eye sees them parallel. His testimony covers fifty pages, and he pronounces the two contested signatures to be forgeries, executed by tracing.

But the most curious and interesting testimony of the whole is that of Professor Benjamin Peirce of Harvard College, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and one of the best mathematicians of the age, upon the doctrine of chances. He said:—"He had a large experience relating to the computation of chances; that the mathematical discussion of the subject of coincidence of signatures had never, to his knowledge, been proposed, but that it was not difficult, and a numerical expression applicable to this problem, the correctness of which would be recegnized by all the mathematicians in the world, could readily be obtained." Then, having ascertained the relative frequency of coincidence by comparing numerous signatures of Miss Howland to bills of sale of vessels, etc., he concludes that, in her case, "this phenomenon (of coincidence) could occur only once in two thousand six hundred and sixty-six millions of millions of millions of times, or 2,666,000,000,000,000,000,000,000." "This number," the Professor remarks, "far transcends human experience. So vast an improbability is practically an impossibility. Such evanescent shadows of improbability cannot belong to actual life. They are unimaginably less than the least things which the law cares not for." And his conclusion from these data is thus expressed:—"Under a solemn sense of the responsibility involved in the assertion, I declare that the coincidence which has here occurred must have had its origin in an intention to produce it."

A million of dollars has often been staked on the calculation of chances; but there is not, in all probability, another example on record in which the verdict of a law-case involving that amount was liable to be determined by the testimony of a learned professor, following out the principles which La Place's great work has so ably set forth, and applying the unalterable rules of mathematical science to determine what may seem, to the uninitiated, a purely fortuitous matter, namely, the chances of coincidence, in its action, while writing, of the human hand.

There are other very curious details, to notice which would lead us too far. Among the collateral questions raised was one interesting to photographers, as to the comparative merit of the Voigtlander and Globe lenses.

Congress and the People.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The very serious and critical aspect of our national affairs is beginning to fill the public mind with sad forebodings. It is doubtful whether in the darkest days of the late civil war the public pulse ever indicated a worse condition of things than it now does. Men ask each other when they meet how the political problem is to be solved, and all confess their inability to supply a satisfactory answer. In the meantime commerce languishes, the revenue diminishes, the credit of the Government—as expressed in the relations of gold to currency—wanes, and the Southern section of the country, which formerly, through its staple products, added so largely to the wealth of the whole nation, is no longer a source of prosperity, but of expense and trouble; and all because, after having made every sacrifice to put down the Rebellion, we were not willing, after it was put down, to sacrifice party prejudices in order to sanctify and make lasting the work which our armies had accomplished.

Every one knows that it is in the interest of party alone that the reconstruction of the South has been delayed and prevented. No matter how men may attempt to explain and defend the action of Congress in the matter, the plain, simple truth forces itself on the mind at the last, that the object of all legislation on the subject has been to render impossible the readmission of the Southern States into the Union. That object has been thus far attained; and from present appearances it would be perfectly safe to say that, should the Republican party retain its present ascendancy, the present generation will not see the Southern States restored to the Union on the same footing as the other States. It may be that some or all of them will, in the course of a few years, go through the form of reinstatement, but it will only be a mere sham and delusion—a gross mockery. The right of self-government will have been denied to the men of our own race in those States, and political power will have been handed over to the descendants of Congo savages. That is the only sort of restoration which is contemplated by Congress; and improbable as that may seem, there is an evident intent on the part of Congress to carry out that programme.

But will the people of the United States consent to such a degradation of their great republic? Even if the inhabitants of the Northern States entertained no feeling towards the white men and women and children of the South but that of hate (which, we thank God, is far from being the case), would they, on their own account, agree for one moment to the proposition that the former slaves of the cotton and rice plantations should have an equal voice in the national councils with the representatives of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Ohio? To that plain issue must it come; to that plain issue it has already come. Congress, through its legislation and through its instruments in the South, has shown its determination that all political power there shall be transferred from the white race to the black; and Congress assumes that in this policy it has the support of the people of the North. Is there good ground for any such assumption? We do not believe there is. We know that the unpopularity of President Johnson has tended to create the idea that the people approve the destructive policy of Congress; but there is no real foundation for that idea. The people may have thought, and did think, that Congress was sincerely intent on its desire to reconstitute the Union on a basis of perfect equality between all the States, and that Mr. Johnson was unwisely thwarting Congress in the execution of that design. Such a delusion cannot exist to day. Congress has shown either that it designs to perpetuate the exclusion of the Southern States, or that if they are to be readmitted, it is to be only after their political status has been thoroughly Africanized. Let the people ask themselves whether they are prepared for either of these alternatives, and if they are not, then let measures be taken, through public meetings, through the ballot, and otherwise, to give expression to the public sentiment. We care not for President Johnson or for Congress, for the Democratic party or for the Republican party; but we do care for the glory, and greatness, and prosperity of the American Republic, which are being cruelly and ruthlessly sacrificed for petty partisan purposes. Again we appeal to the people to take such steps in the elections for Congress, in public assemblages and in private conferences, as will convince their representatives that Congress must not persist in the policy it has inaugurated, and which is as abhorrent to sound judgment as it is in utter repudiation—according to Mr. Thad. Stevens' boast—of the Constitution, under which alone Congress has any power to legislate to all.

The Political Reaction—California and Maine.

From the N. Y. World.

The longest line that can be drawn through the country in whose expansive greatness we all exult, is from the St. Croix river to the Golden Gate; Maine and California being the Dan and Beersheba of our ample republic. So wide is the intervening space that stretches between these States, which have a continent interposed within their outside boundaries, that the sun, which rises upon the citizens of Maine from the sparkling waters of Passamaquoddy bay, must climb up into the heavens for nearly four hours before his morning beams gild the farthest summits of the Rocky Mountains, and burnish the bay of San Francisco. If diversity were to be found anywhere, we should expect it in the public sentiment of these widely separated States. They have next to no communication with each other; they have a population as differently constituted as that of any two States in this Union can well be; they differ in pursuits, in climate, in productions, and in their relations to the business and commerce of the country. When, therefore, causes which act on public sentiment are found to operate in the same manner in these two stranger States which stand as sentinels on the extreme boundaries of the republic, it is safe to assume that their operation has been general throughout the whole breadth of the intervening continent. If the Democrats had made considerable gains in one of these States, and not in the other, the change might be attributed to local circumstances; but where the distance is so great, and the circumstances so dissimilar, and the intercourse and communication so infrequent and slight, it can be accounted for only by supposing it to proceed from causes which operate upon the whole country alike.

The reaction in Maine is not, to be sure, so complete and electric as it has been in California. But this is due to the fact that life is not so active, and men's pulses do not beat as quick, in a rural and stationary State, as they do in a State settled by pushing and adventurous citizens who fled from the tameness of older communities to find a freer field for their ardor and enterprise. Commerce, which is the great quickener of thought, the great sharpener of the human faculties, has made the Californians keen and alert; but if the citizens of Maine move a little slower, they still march in the same direction, and at a satisfactory pace.

It being demonstrated by the recent elections that a general political reaction is in progress, extending through the country from side to side, we are content to take matters at the worst, and make the result in Maine the standard of our expectations. We have not quite carried that State, to be sure; but if our gains in the coming elections shall be as great in proportion to the whole number of votes cast as they have been in Maine, we shall, even this fall, revolutionize the politics of the country. The same ratio of gain will give us New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey by great majorities; also the New States of Nevada, Nebraska, and Colorado; and will recover for us Ohio, Indiana, Oregon, and New Hampshire. These, with Connecticut and California, already redeemed, will give us twelve Democratic States, containing a majority of the population now represented in Congress, and enabling us to elect twenty-four Democratic Senators when the terms of the present incumbents shall expire. This expectation does not rest upon fancy, but upon reasoning; it merely assumes that the reactionary tendencies will be as active elsewhere as they have been in Maine. Let but this be admitted, and the rest is arithmetic. It has all the certainty of the rule of three.

Can there be a better occasion than the present for triumphing in the indomitable persistence and inextinguishable vitality of the Democratic party? Never has a party stood up against such an array of adverse circumstances with such unflinching steadiness. Men who have stemmed the tide and held on to their convictions during the fiery trials of the last four years, are in no danger of faltering now. The period when it required considerable moral intrepidity to be a Democrat is past. A party which has been proof against the obloquy and the disintegrating influences of that dark era of political persecution, may claim to have gone with credit through the severest ordeal. This great party is now rising again with elastic courage and energy, and "renewing its youth like the eagle's."

"So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And tricks his beams, and with new-spangled ore,
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky."

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EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON STEAMER EDWIN FORREST, Captain Francis Bradshaw, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and Fieldsboro'.

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch. | Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M. | Saturday, Sept 7, 10½ A. M.
Monday, " 9, 9 " | Monday, " 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, " 10, 10 " | Tuesday, " 10, 2 "
Wed'y, " 11, 10 " | Wed'y, " 11, 2 "
Thursday, " 12, 11 " | Thursday, " 12, 3 "
Friday, " 13, 12 M. | Friday, " 13, 4 "
Saturday, " 14, 12½ P. M | Saturday, " 14, 4 "

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [9 9 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

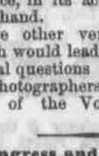
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 tm

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.

7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.



BALTIMORE

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The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,

9 6 lm2p No. 1038 MARKET Street, Phila.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.

No. 28 North WATER Street, and
No. 27 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

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Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

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REMOVAL

To the Finest College Rooms in the City.

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of

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Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers has no superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 8 26 6m

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $250 per year. *Washing, Ancient and Modern Languages*, and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address

REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,

8 6 tuths6w President.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1224 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH School, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal,

8 31 12t* B. KENDALL, A. M.

MR. HABELMANN HAS DECIDED TO INform his friends and the public, that he will remain in Philadelphia, and will be prepared to give instructions in VOCAL MUSIC from the 16th of September. Applications will be received at Louis Meyer's music store, No. 1230 CHESNUT St. [9 10 tuths 3t

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 350 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.

Professor M. RADEN.

Applications will be received at 38 rs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce.

The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.

J. W. FAIRES, D. D.,

8 24 1m* Principal.

CARL DE BUBNA WILL RESUME HIS Lessons September 16. Address No. 752 S. TWELFTH Street. 9 11 6t*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings. In every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.

Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.

Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.

Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET,

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES.

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,

8 tuths] No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, | William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles, | Osgood Welsh,
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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
6 14] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

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A SPECIALTY.

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Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

8 12 6m Nos. 2128 and 2130 CHESNUT Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 1§ PHILADELPHIA.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Thomas has just delivered an able opinion in one of the most important cases that ever came before our county, the property in controversy being estimated at $100,000 in value. The facts briefly are these:—In January, 1863, Mr. Robert Bolling contracted with Mr. G. Lersner for the sale of the magnificent estate, Bollingbrooke, on which he resides, situated in Upper Fauquier; the consideration was to be Confederate Treasury notes. Lersner did not punctually fulfil his engagement to pay the money in cash; the war terminated while Lersner was still in default. Bolling then claimed that the default of Lersner had relieved him from his legal obligations to perform the contract. Lersner filed his bill vs. Bolling in the Circuit Court of Fauquier, praying a decree for a specific execution of the contract. The points of the defense were—the default of the plaintiff, Lersner, in failing to pay all the purchase money, associated with the gross inadequacy of the price, making it inequitable to decree a specific performance of so hard and unconscionable a bargain. Judge Thomas sustained the position of the defendant, Bolling, and rendered a decree refusing execution of the contract and ordering it to be annulled. It may be proper to add, that the principles upon which the decree was rendered do not rest on any political considerations, but are as old and well established as the Court of Chancery itself. The decision, so far as we are informed, gives general satisfaction. The case was very ably and at great length argued by Colonel J. S. Moseby and General W. H. Payne for the defendant, and by Hon. J. R. Tucker for the plaintiff.—*Warrenton (Va.) Sentinel.*

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL ON DUTY.—A foreign paper says:—"On Sunday the visitors to the camp at Chalons beheld a curious and interesting scene. Two sentinels, wearing the uniforms of Grenadiers of the Guard, with their guns perpendicular and knapsacks on their backs, were walking gravely up and down before the unoccupied apartments of the Emperor. A few moments before, a captain of the Thirty-fifth of line, who was in command of the post of honor at the Imperial quarters, had taken these two soldiers, put them through their exercise, inspected their arms and accoutrements, and then placed them as sentries before the Emperor's door, at the same time giving them the password. Their names were Eugene Louis Napoleon and Louis Conneau, both *enfans de troupe* of the first Grenadiers of the Guard. The Prince, wishing to gain an exact idea of the duties of a sentinel, had himself desired to put them into practice, and for the time mentioned both he and his youthful comrade carried and presented arms according to the rank of the superior officers and others who passed before their post, acquitting themselves of their duty with admirable self-possession and gravity."

ANECDOTE OF HAZLITT.—Charles Lamb tells this characteristic story of Hazlitt:—"I took him to see a very pretty girl, where there were two young girls; the head and sum of the girlery was two young girls, they neither laughed nor sneered, nor giggled, nor whispered, but they were young girls' and he sat and frowned blacker and blacker, indignant that there should be such things as youth and beauty, till he tore me away before supper in perfect misery, and owned he could not bear young girls, they drove him mad."

FREIGHT RAILROADS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Harris county, Texas, was held at Houston on the 16th of August, for the purpose of founding an "Anti-Monopoly Cheap Freight Railway League." Mr. Peter B. Gray addressed the meeting at considerable length. He advocated the construction of a double track freight railway from Galveston, Texas, to Fort Riley, Kansas, a distance of four hundred miles, the road to be open to everybody who may wish to use his rolling stock on it, at a reasonable compensation.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.—The *Mémorial Diplomatique* says Senor Gonzales Bravo, Spanish Minister of the Interior, has just received the insignia of the Golden Fleece. There exist only fifty-seven decorations of this class, the greater number of which have been conferred upon foreign sovereigns and princes. Marshal Narvaez, Duke de Valentia, has possessed this order since 1847. In Spain, in addition to the royal family, thirteen grandees have received the distinction.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. Pendleton, of Windham, Pa., married about one year ago, returned from church on last Sunday week, started a fire, and was in the act of removing a lid from the top of the stove when the flame burst up, setting fire to her clothes, and burning her flesh to a crisp before her husband, attracted by her screams, reached the room and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. She lived in great agony some twenty-four hours, when death put an end to her sufferings.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Two more gold mines have been discovered in Rowan county, North Carolina. Several specimens of quartz ore, exhibited to the editor of the Salisbury *Banner*, were speckled with the yellow ore, many of the little particles being half as large as a grain of wheat. These specimens are from the surface of the two recently-discovered mines, which, it is said, are likely to prove very valuable.

AN AMERICAN QUEEN.—Mrs. Bishop, the wife of an American banker at Honolulu, has a good prospect of becoming Queen of the Sandwich Islands. Kamehameha, the present king, is slowly dying from the effects of a debauched life. He has no heirs. Mrs. Bishop is an accomplished lady, and the lineal representative of a powerful chief who was overthrown by the ancestor of the present royal house.

FOSSIL IVORY.—About forty thousand pounds of fossil ivory, that is to say, the tusks of at least one hundred mammoths, are bartered for every year in New Siberia. As many as ten tusks have been found lying together in the "Tundra," weighing from one hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds each. Notwithstanding the enormous amount already carried away, the stores of fossil ivory do not appear to diminish.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—A Coroner's inquest was recently held in London upon the body of an unknown woman, supposed to be the illegitimate child of a Scotch nobleman, who for fifteen years had disguised herself as a man. Several witnesses testified to the completeness of the imposition. The surgeon who was with her at her death said she had a "most masculine face," and a slight beard. Her hand was feminine.

THE CHINESE SHIP RACE.—No fewer than thirteen tea ships entered for this year's ocean race. One of them was totally wrecked at the beginning of the voyage. The premium formerly offered to the first ship in at London has been withdrawn.

AN ENGLISH J. BROWN IN LUCK.—Mr. J. Brown, of the Atlas Works, Sheffield, has been knighted. He began life poor, but now his Atlas Works are one of the largest iron manufacturies in the world. He is very benevolent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ORDINANCE RELATING TO SEWER CONNECTIONS.—The ordinance is now in operation providing "that no dwelling-ghouse, store, or other building shall be erected or altered on any street or alley in which there is a sewer, without providing an underground connection by drain pipes with the sewer for carrying off all drainage that would otherwise flow over the footway; and in all cases where there are gutters flow over the footway which, in the opinion of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, approved by the Committee on Surveys and Regulations, are objectionable, and are situated upon a street where there is a sewer, or where, in the erection of new buildings after the passage of this ordinance, the directions herein specified have been disregarded, it shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor to give written notice to the owner or occupants of the premises, to connect with the sewer by underground drainage; and in case of non-compliance with said notice, for the space of ninety days after the service thereof upon the owner or occupant, there shall be incurred by said owner the penalty of $30 for each month of failure."

The ordinance also prohibits the issuing of any license to make connection with a sewer, for the purpose of preventing the overflow of a privy well, or carrying off water or fluid that will deposit sediment or obstruction in the sewer. It is also made the duty of each passenger railway company occupying the streets of the city of Philadelphia, whenever the track may be over a sewer, to make, at their own expense, a connection between the horsepath of their track and the underlying sewer, at such points and in such manner as shall be approved by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and upon the failure to do so within thirty days after written notice has been given them by said Chief Engineer and Surveyor, it shall be the duty of the Chief Commissioner of Highways to have the same done, and the cost thereof to be collected from the railway company, as directed in section 10 of this ordinance.

ACCIDENT AT CORNER-STONE LAYING.—Just before commencing proceedings at the laying of the corner-stone of the new school-house to be built in the Sixteenth School Section, a platform, containing a number of persons, gave way, precipitating some to the ground. Others saved themselves from harm by clinging to the crossbeams. Fortunately none were seriously injured. The proceedings then went on without further interruption. Mr. Shippen, President of Board of Control, and Mr. C. W. Carrigan made appropriate addresses.

The lot on which the building is being erected is on Fourth street, below Girard avenue, and has a frontage of 120 feet on Fourth street and a depth of 100 feet.

The building will be 46 by 56 feet with a wing on either side for the stairways and closets. There will be on each floor four recitation rooms, 22 by 25 feet. The building is to be three stories in height. The first story 13 feet high in the clear, and the other two stories 12 feet each. The outer walls will be faced with stone. A handsome cupola will surmount the structure. The ceremony of laying the stone was witnessed by a large number of persons, among whom were many of the scholars belonging to the different schools of the section.

THE THERMOMETER DURING THE MONTH.—The following shows the state of the thermometer for the present month, contrasted with the same period last year:—

	1867			1866		
Sept.	6 *A. M.*	*Noon.*	3 *P. M.*	6 *A. M.*	*Noon.*	3 *P. M.*
1st,	64	75	77	75	84½	87
2d,	67	74	75	75	82	88
3d,	70	80	82	75	87	90
4th,	71	82	83	73	83	85
5th,	72	80	82	72½	82	84
6th,	73	82	83	71	77	79
7th,	72	80½	80	70	76	76
8th,	68	72	76	71	77	77
9th,	65	68	69	63½	71	77
10th,	67½	72	68	61	74	76
11th,	54	66	65	67	74	76

MEETINGS OF ROAD JURIES.—The jury appointed to assess the damages for the widening of Spring Garden street will resume their duties this week, and conclude their labors in about six weeks.

The Park Jury will visit the ground to be purchased on Friday, after which the testimony of those interested will be taken.

FALL FROM A ROOF.—William Collins, sixteen years old, residing at No. 1017 Federal street, fell off the roof of a building yesterday, and was badly hurt. He was admitted into the Hospital.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The citizens along the line of the Lancaster pike, from Haverford to Hestonville, are making arrangements to purchase the franchises of the turnpike company to that portion of the road, and throw it open to the public.

A MUTINOUS OFFICER.—The second mate of the ship Autocrat, which arrived from San Francisco, Cal., yesterday, was brought here in irons as a mutineer. His name is William Kelly. He will have a hearing to-day.

VISITING FIREMEN.—The Phœnix Hose Company, of Poughkeepsie, will visit this city during the present month. Their apparatus will be housed in the Perseverance Hose House.

RUN OVER.—R. S. Walker, 35 years old, was run over yesterday by a wagon, at Frankford road and Norris street, and was severely injured.

AMUSEMENTS.

BLIND TOM AT CONCERT HALL.—The audiences at Concert Hall have been the largest and most respectable that have ever assembled there; and no wonder, for Blind Tom is certainly one of the most marvellous and incomprehensible beings of the nineteenth century: it is impossible to convey in words a description of his performances on the piano. After witnessing his execution of a piece, of music after hearing it but once, playing three distinct tunes at once, and then his gentlemanly conductor (Mr. Howard) requesting any one in the audience to hold up any article unseen by "Tom," and sounding the different keys of the piano, hearing this almost idiotic boy spelling out the article, as "umbrella," "stick," "fan," "programme," "opera glasses," or "baby," as the case may be, and always spelling it correctly, is certainly a wonder. Blind Tom performs every evening this week, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at half-past 2 o'clock.

— Americans have fairly naturalized the soda fountains in Paris.

—The oratorio of Jenny Lind's husband is called a failure.

GIRARD ROW

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doyles, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,

In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 38 | MOON RISES.....rises.
SUN SETS.....6 14 | HIGH WATER.....0 15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA

Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 28
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 29
Chine	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 31
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 31
Europe	Brest	New York	Aug. 31
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 31
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 31
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Sept. 3
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
England	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 4
Arago	Havre	New York	Sept. 4
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 6
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 7

FOR EUROPE.

Hansa	New York	Bremen	Sept. 12
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	Sept. 14
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 14
Atalanta	New York	London	Sept. 14
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Allemania	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 17
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Sept. 19
Europe	New York	Havre	Sept. 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 21
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 21
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 12
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 14
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 14
Virginia	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 14
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Sept. 16
Florence	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 19
Eagle	New York	Havana	Sept. 19
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 21
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Sept. 21
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 22

Mails are forwarded every day in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Gipsy Queen, York, Boston, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Autocrat, Burwell, 120 days from San Francisco, with wheat to C. H. Cummings.
Schr T. J. Hill, Chase, from Boston.
Schr S. S. Lee, Risley, from Boston.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

Barque G. S. Hunt, Long, from Trinidad.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, from Swan Island for Philadelphia, with guano, at Fortress Monroe 11th instant.
Brig Errichetta, Russo, for New York, sailed from Girgenti 21st ult.
Brig James Coffill, Coffill, for Cardiff and Montevideo, cleared at London 26th ult.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, for Newcastle and Martinique, cleared at London 29th ult.
Schr Bee, Hurn, hence, at Richmond 9th inst.
Schr Shiloh, Tooks, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 7th inst.
Schr Merchant, Lloyd, for Philadelphia, cleared at Richmond 9th inst.
Schrs J. McClain, Hill, and Commerce, Cavner, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at Baltimore 10th inst.
Schrs R. S. Dean, Cook, and S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Taunton 6th inst.
Schr Ashland, Burton, hence, at Alexandria 10th instant.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Norwood, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 8th inst.
Schrs J. Birdsall, Hazleton; L. A. May, Baker; E. N. Glover, Rogersoll; Mary Ann, Westcott; and Montevue, Conkling, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 10th inst.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, hence, at Alexandria 10th inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, hence for Richmond, sailed from Norfolk 9th inst.
Steamer Tacony, Nicholls, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Steamship Ariadne, from New York for Galveston, which put into Savannah 5th inst., sailed again on the 8th, having completed repairs.
The ship Invincible was totally destroyed by fire at Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday morning. The Invincible was about loading with a general cargo, destined for California. None of her cargo had been placed on board, and there was nothing in the hold but stone ballast. As to the origin of the fire nothing definite can be learned. The presumption is that the fire must have been caused by a spark from a candle. The Invincible was owned by the firm of W. Hastings & Co., of Boston. The ship was the clipper build, and Mr. Webb, the builder, says that she was the finest sailing vessel of the kind in the American waters. The owners paid Mr. Webb over two hundred thousand dollars for her. She was fully insured, but in what companies has not been learned, as her owners are in Boston.

TOBACCO.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY

CENTURY TOBACCO,

IN TIN FOIL.

In order to overcome a natural prejudice that always exists against New York Tobaccos, and being fully convinced that where the CENTURY brand is once used its superior qualities will be recognized, we have adopted the plan of putting money in the papers as an extra inducement to consumers to give it a trial.

Instead of a single Hundred Dollar Note in one paper, as we have done heretofore, we have concluded to vary the amount, but in all cases to allow the aggregate to be the same, viz.:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY

On MONDAYS we will place a HUNDRED DOLLAR (One Paper.) NOTE in a paper of Century

On TUESDAYS we will place in each of TWO papers (Two Papers.) of Century a FIFTY DOLLAR NOTE.

On WEDNESDAYS we will place in each of FIVE (Five Papers.) papers of Century a TWENTY DOLLAR NOTE

On THURSDAYS we will place in each of TEN (Ten Papers.) papers of Century a TEN DOLLAR NOTE

On FRIDAYS we will place in each of TWENTY (Twenty Papers.) papers of Century a FIVE DOLLAR NOTE.

On SATURDAYS we will place in each of FIFTY (Fifty Papers.) papers of Century a TWO DOLLAR NOTE.

P. & G. LORILLARD,

B. A. VAN SCHAICK,

821 tothsl3t No. 16 S. FRONT St., Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HARBOR DEFENSES, No. 55 SECOND Street, third story, BALTIMORE, Md.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of FRIDAY, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, for the timber, iron, and framing required for the construction of a deflector in the Susquehanna river, near Havre-de-Grace, Md.

Proposals must be separate for timber, iron, and framing, and in duplicate for each.

Proposals for timber will embrace all timber, planks, boards, and trenails required to complete the work.

Proposals for iron will embrace all bolts, spikes, connecting links, and all iron required to complete the work.

Proposals for framing will embrace all labor and workmanship of every kind, required to locate in position the entire structure, complete in all its parts.

Contractors for material of wood or iron, will be expected to hold them, without charge to the United States, until required for use by the superintending Engineer.

No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained at this office, by letter or personal application.

For further particulars application must be made to this office, where drawings and specifications can be seen.

Bids will be opened at 12:30 P. M. of the 20th instant, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, and Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. Army.
9 11 6t

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope 'Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."
O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.
8 21 t9 17

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY DEPOT,
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.,
ACTING ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
August 26, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock P. M., the 14th of September, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with (25) twenty-five Cavalry Horses, to be delivered at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., on or before the 10th of October next.

The Horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, from (5) five to (9) nine years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The foregoing specifications will be rigidly adhered to.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army,
And Chief Q. M. Department of the East.
JOHN A. IRWIN,
Captain 6th U. S. Cavalry,
A. A. Q. M. U. S. A.
9 6 7t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

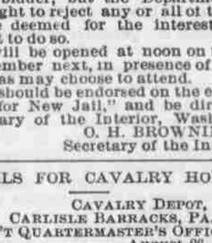
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, NO. 434 RACE STREET.

6 5

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

GAS LIGHT

FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC,

FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 7 3uthsam

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000 Penna. Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000 100 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,050·00
*20,000·80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par. Market value... Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26	
Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
	$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine.
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·88
Premiums	1,206,432·25
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,481·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $825,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
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George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [s 11 12 3t]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1867.....$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED BY MONTH 2D, 1865.
CAPITAL, $250,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a Paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

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JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.	
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27	

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 304

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
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William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—J. E. McDONOUGH.....Lessee.
THE BLACK CROOK
will most positively be produced THIS EVENING, without any disappointment, with all its grand mechanical effects and unparalleled transformation scene.
Admission, with reserved seat, $1; Family Circle, 50c.; Gallery, 25c. Doors open at 7; commence ¼ to 8.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Begins at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, 1867,
GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED BY THE ELITE OF THE CITY.
THE NEW COMEDY A HIT.
Engagement of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
FOURTH NIGHT of the three-act Comedy entitled CASTE.
The Hon. George d'Alroy.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Polly Eccles.....Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAMILY MATINEE.
COMEDY—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
FIRST WEEK OF JULIA DEAN.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, EAST LYNNE;
OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
Lady Isabel.....JULIA DEAN
Madame Vine.....
Archibald Carlyle.....Mr

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1867.

The Duty of the Hour.

The effects of the recent elections in California and Maine are likely to be beneficial, rather than otherwise, upon the Republican canvass in this State. All that we need here to give us an easy victory is sufficient interest in the election to call out a full vote. We shall now have an active campaign. The Democrats, stimulated by the hope that victory is possibly within their grasp, and equally by the conviction that the only chance they have in the Presidential contest next year depends upon their carrying several of the larger States this fall, will put forth their best efforts. A fortnight ago they were disposed to let the election go by default. Now they will contest it with all the vigor they possess. We have only to put forth similar efforts, and to go directly to the people with those great national issues which Andrew Johnson is forcing upon the country, to achieve as glorious a victory as we did last fall. Our party is thoroughly organized; we have no distracting local issues; our candidates are able and popular; and all that we need is to make an open, active, energetic canvass, and we shall succeed. Despite all the clamor raised by the Democrats, and which is part of their tactics in this campaign, the elections in California and Maine reveal no popular reaction upon the great, overshadowing issues of the hour. In California our party became unfortunately divided over local issues and candidates, while the Democrats were united, and had nominated a candidate for Governor almost a Republican himself in politics, and of great personal popularity. The State to-day is good for ten thousand majority in the Presidential canvass. In Maine our vote was decreased by the folly of forcing a temperance issue upon the people. National politics were hardly alluded to in the campaign. Maine is as sure for a Republican majority next year as she ever was. It would be no damage to the Republican supremacy in New England if parties were a little more equally divided there anyhow. A good, fair working majority is best both for the party and for the people. It is to be observed, too, that in both California and Maine the elections were too early to allow the recent extraordinary proceedings of Andrew Johnson to have much influence upon the canvass. Had they been a month later, different results would have been seen.

There is nothing, therefore, to *discourage* Republicans, or to alarm them as to the result of the canvass in our own State. There is, however, enough to *stimulate* them to active and systematic effort. The canvass from now until its close should be prosecuted with a vigor commensurate with the importance of the issues involved. These issues are simply whether the process of rapid and peaceful reconstruction, so happily progressing under the laws of Congress, should be interrupted and delayed by the unconstitutional interference of the President; whether, indeed, the President shall obey the law, or whether he shall make it; whether he shall be the people's servant or their master; whether his insane "policy," which is sending up the price of gold, embarrassing trade, prostrating business, and jeopardizing all the interests of the people, shall be forced upon the country; or whether the people shall remain their own rulers, make their own laws, and maintain a republican form of government. The path upon which Mr. Johnson has entered is the path of national ruin and degradation. It involves the destruction of the business interests of the country. It keeps the people in a continued state of agitation and uncertainty. It has nothing to recommend it, and everything to condemn it.

Let these issues be fairly pressed home upon the people, and we have no fears for the result. But all this implies active, persevering, and well-directed effort. All the usual agencies brought to bear in our great political contests should at once be invoked. We have a battle on our hands, but we shall whip the enemy if we make efforts worthy of success.

An Important Law Case.

Our readers will remember that some weeks since we noticed a very interesting and curious fraud which had been perpetrated on the title of some real estate in Germantown. A forged deed of conveyance was made out by a party named Johnson, and regularly filed in the proper court of record. Johnson then visited Norris & Son, and, showing his brief of title, succeeded in raising five thousand dollars on a mortgage on this property. After some months the fraud was detected and the forger convicted and sentenced. The case has now come up before Justice Thompson, sitting in Nisi Prius, for final settlement. Mr. Norris, as soon as he detected the fraud, foreclosed his mortgage, and the property was sold by the Sheriff. Mr. Harper, the *bona fide* owner, now asks for a decree from the Court expunging from the Deed Book of the County of Philadelphia the forged deed and the mortgage, and an order directing the Sheriff not to make out the papers of the property to the purchaser under the sale. The decree has not as yet been rendered, but the case is one of unusual interest to all holders of real estate, and also to all our capitalists.

In the first place, if the Court was to decide in favor of the defendant, then no man could be sure of his property. Any tenant might forge a deed of conveyance, have it registered, and then mortgage the property, and the *bona fide* owner would thus be, beyond remedy, swindled out of his rights. It would be impossible for any discretion to prevent this fraud. The utmost vigilance could not render property safe, and real estate would be a far more precarious investment than horse-flesh. On the other hand, if the decision was given for the plaintiff, then mortgages would almost cease. No man could be safe in advancing money on such an investment. If a court of record could not be relied upon, then what can be? It would be necessary to see the previous owners of the property in *propria persona* before the deed could be considered safe, and their presence is often impossible. Whichever way the decision is, some great inconvenience must result. It seems unjust to have Mr. Norris lose his money, as he acted in good faith, but it would be grossly unjust to have Mr. Harper swindled out of his property. Yet one must lose.

The Case of Fitz John Porter.

Mr. Fitz John Porter has appealed to the President to reopen the sentence of the Court-Martial passed on him in January, 1863, and to allow the merits of his conduct to be once more submitted to the judgment of a Military Commission. In this request he is backed by a number of eminent Republicans, and is endorsed by General Banks and Governor Curtin. Mr. Porter states that he has new evidence to lay before a Court, which, in his opinion, will materially alter the aspect in which his conduct appeared when sentence was passed. We earnestly hope that his request will be granted, and an opportunity afforded him to clear his character. The reputation of any man is dear to him, and especially so when he is so identified with great events as to have his name handed down to posterity. To take a place in history, despised for the commission of some unworthy act, must be a keen torture to any man, but especially so if he knows himself to be innocent. It is a right which should be accorded to the meanest criminal, to give him the benefit of a doubt; and there has long been, to our mind, a very grave doubt whether justice was meted out to Mr. Porter.

We are not convinced of his innocence, nor can we deem the sentence passed by the Court to be an unjust one, viewing it in the light of the facts then proved before it, but new facts have appeared, and already the three leading historians who have written of the war have, to a great extent, vindicated the conduct of Mr. Porter from much of the blame under which it had rested. Mr. Greeley is emphatic in the opinion that the sentence passed was unmerited. Mr. Swinton appears as the advocate of Mr. Porter, while all writers on the subject have at least maintained a neutral attitude, and refused to condemn the cashiered general. Under such circumstances, it is only fair that another chance should be allowed to Mr. Porter to clear his character. And for this chance he now appeals, and we hope that he may get it. If he fails, then all doubt will be set at rest; if he succeeds, we will rejoice with him that one supposed to be guilty has proved his innocence, and added to our army an officer who was faithful though unfortunate in discharging his duty.

Trying to Disown Him.

The New York *World* has the assurance to speak of Mr. Johnson's Administration, in connection with the terrible demoralization of the revenue service, as a "Republican Administration!" We do not wonder that the Democrats stagger under the odium which Mr. Johnson's Administration is heaping upon itself in the eyes of the people, but it is a very silly dodge to call it a "Republican Administration." Mr. Johnson turned traitor to the Republican party long ago, and is to-day doing everything that he can, to the very verge of precipitating the country into a revolution, to break it down. The whole power of his administration is being wielded in the partisan interests of the Democracy. It is a Democratic Administration to all intents and purposes, and the Democrats must bear the odium of its misdeeds. Mr. Johnson is a heavy load to carry, but the Democrats have shouldered him, and they must carry him as best they may.

Gold Going Up.

The price of gold is steadily advancing, and reached 145⅝ yesterday. This is attributable solely to one cause, and that is the universal distrust of the future occasioned by the recent course of Andrew Johnson. Nobody knows what to expect. He is a violent, headstrong man, and is surrounded with a set of reckless Copperhead advisers, who are urging him on to revolution. And so the vast interests of thirty millions of people are daily jeopardized by the weakness and wickedness of one man. If Andrew Johnson keeps on in his present course, we may expect to see gold mounting still higher, and, at the same time, an increase in the cost of all the necessaries of life. Truly, we are paying dearly for this legacy that Booth's pistol left us!

A Democratic paper intimates that our surviving veterans have been ungenerously treated by the Republicans. Does the editor forget that the present Governor of Pennsylvania and many of the leading office-holders elected by the Republicans are soldiers, and that his own party, until very lately, had almost entirely ignored these brave men in its nominations? Andrew Johnson, just now the idol of the Democracy, on receiving the returns of the California election, at once telegraphed a congratulatory message to Vallandigham, the enemy of his country, whom the martyred Lincoln was obliged to banish. *Par nobile fratrum*. How can these men, or their advocates, dare to appeal for the soldiers whose comrades were basely starved and murdered in Southern prisons by their secession *confrères*?

The German Republicans of New York have prepared an address, which we cordially commend to their brethren of Philadelphia, and urge them not to let side issues cause them to waver in their adherence to the good cause which has hitherto had the sympathy and support of a large majority of our German-American citizens:—

"The war against the aristocracy of the South and their Northern allies is not yet over. Two decisive battles are yet to be fought—the coming fall elections and the Presidential election of next year. A defeat of the Republican party in those two battles would endanger the results so dearly bought, since 1856, by immense efforts and sacrifices. What the first rebellion, under Jefferson Davis, has not been able to carry out, would be achieved by the second rebellion under Andrew Johnson. No thinking person can doubt the truth of this assertion; no patriotic citizen will, at the decisive moment, abandon the banner of liberty, of right, of the regenerated Union. All German radicals, whose resolution it is to act and vote in the coming elections with the Republican party, are invited to perfect an organization of the German radicals. Combined and energetic action of the faithful German radicals is the only means by which both the just claims of the German-Americans and the great national cause can be saved.

"New York, September 6, 1867."

We can only say to the German Republicans of our own city—"Go and do likewise."

The manner in which General Sheridan is received wherever he goes, proves that the expressions of General Grant, in his letter of protest, were true, despite the denial of the Executive. The people receive him with open arms, and should he make a tour of the North, the welcome which would greet him would be without parallel in the annals of our country. It would prove, indeed, that "in a republic like ours the will of the people is the law of the land."

English of Connecticut and Haight of California are embracing each other by telegraph. As the election of each of these gentlemen was a surprise to none more than themselves, and as each is a deserter from the Union ranks, the congratulations are but natural, as their sympathies are perfectly in unison.

International Coinage.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post.

Your journal of last evening, in speaking of the report recently made to the Department of State by the undersigned, as delegate to the "International Monetary Conference" at Paris, seriously misapprehended its action, in supposing that it has sought to substitute the gold five-franc piece of France for the gold dollar of the United States.

The proposition actually submitted for the consideration of the nineteen nations represented, is to reduce the weight of the minimum gold coin of each nation to that of the gold five-franc piece of France, each to be nine-tenths fine.

The United States dollar and the French five-francs, thus becoming equivalent and equiponderant, will be mutually convertible. Each will become, in effect, the monetary unit. A similar result would practically follow from the reduction of the British "sovereign" in weight and value to twenty-five francs. The Conference has not sought or proposed, in any way, to discontinue or disuse the "dollar," or the "sovereign," nor to adopt "French money" exclusively, as the coin of the world.

Whenever the report, with the accompanying documents, is printed by Congress for public examination, it will be found that each nation is to retain its own names and emblems for its coins, which are simply to be made uniform in weight and value, to pass, side by side, in perfect equality, throughout the world, without recoinage, brokerage, or other impediment, thereby materially cheapening international commerce and intercourse.

Nor is the proposed reduction in weight any novel experiment. The act of Congress of June, 1834, to facilitate the circulation of the gold coins of the United States, reduced their weight in fine gold nearly six per cent. Respectfully yours, Samuel B. Ruggles.

New York, Sept. 11, 1867.

—The receipts from customs at the ports below named, from August 26 to 31, inclusive, were as follows:—New York, $2,840,667·34; Boston, $430,157·32; Philadelphia, $132,566·59; Baltimore, $68,302·37; New Orleans (August 19 to 24), $42,233·89; San Francisco (July 29 to 31), $91,158·19; San Francisco (August 1 to 3), $54,558·82.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND WHARF BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Highways, No. 104 South FIFTH Street, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, September 16th inst., for the repair and extension of the Reed street sewer, from a point 177 feet east of Otsego street to the east line of Delaware avenue. Said work to consist of embankment, excavation, brick-work, concrete, crib-work, and wharfing, with a foundation of piling. The work to be done in conformity with plans and specifications to be seen at the Department of Surveys, and under the directions of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. Bids will be received for the following items:—

No. 1—RENEWAL OF BRICK SEWER, including the removal of old work with material and workmanship of new sewer 948 feet long, per foot linear.

No. 2—NEW TRUNK AND CUB, including the removal of old wharf, material and workmanship of new work, and the necessary embankment 116 feet 9 inches long, per foot linear.

No. 3—WHARFING ON DELAWARE AVENUE, upon a pile foundation, including the Trunk on Reed street, all materials and workmanship, extending from the north side of Reed street to Merrick's wharf 136 feet long, per linear foot.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.

A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 28tf4p

☞ REMEMBER THAT THE SLIGHT internal disorder of to-day may become an obstinate disease to-morrow. Be in time, meet the first symptoms of biliousness or indigestion with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and within forty-eight hours they will have ceased to exist. [9 10uths 3t

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 3 tuths6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COX & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

Broad Street.

Philadelphia, September 10, 1867.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

WILL BE HELD AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,

On SEPTEMBER 18,

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

For the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed advisable in relation to the present condition of the country.

By order of the Board of Directors.

9 11 7t GEO. H. BOKER, SECRETARY.

☞ TENTH WARD.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE TENTH WARD, will assemble on

FRIDAY EVENING, September 13, at 7 o'clock,

AT BROAD AND RACE STREETS,

To proceed to the Grand Ratification Meeting at

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

HENRY C. HOWELL,
President Ward Executive Committee.

Henry Heins Secretary.

☞ THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily, on and after FRIDAY, September 13, at No. 416 LIBRARY Street.

HARVEY MONEY,
9 11 6t Chairman Naturalization Committee.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 16th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Perth street, from Jefferson street to the north curb line of Oxford street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good repair for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4pt

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

9 3 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

September 2, 1867.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant.

9210t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London"	Is the most	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Restorative	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Ever Introduced	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	to the	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	American	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Baldness.	"Hair Color Restorer"

PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL COLOR TO OLD AGE

"London"	Life, Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth, the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Beauty, Falling.	"Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use; applied by the hand or soft brush.

Only 75 cents a bottle; $6 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 8 2 stuth4p

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia, September 3, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$210 00	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$231 50	do.	do.	5-20s o. 1862.
$189 75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$20 75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$175 00	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$173 00	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$85 00	do	do.	5 P cent. 10-40s.
$24 00	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. Aug. issue.
$180 42	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$174 42	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

6 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR USUAL

STOCK OF SHAWLS,

Embracing all of the new designs for this season.

OPEN CENTRE BROCHES.
FILLED CENTRE BROCHES.
STRIPE BROCHE SHAWLS.
BERLIN WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
NEW STYLES OF SHAWLS.
RICH BLANKET SHAWLS.
NEAT STYLES BLANKET SHAWLS.
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.
CHILDREN'S SHAWLS. [11

SHAWLS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

$1 EMPRESS CLOTHS.

All New Shades, good quality.
Plain and Corded Heavy Poplins.
Rich Plaid Poplins, $1·00 up.

$1·25 FRENCH MERINOES.

Of the extra wide heavy make.
Finest French Merinoes imported.
50 cent Figured Wool Delaines.
Plain Wool Delaines, good assortment.

$5·00 BLANKETS.

250 pairs heavy large Blankets, $5·00 and $6·00.
Superb Blankets for $8·50, $9·50, and $10·00.
Mammoth Stock of Blankets, $4·50 to finest made.

50 CENT FLANNEL.

Another lot that extra good white at 50 cents.
Good White Domet Flannels, 28, 31, and 33 cents.
Grey extra good Twilled Flannel, 30 cents.
Best Red Twilled Flannels.

LINEN GOODS.

Bargains in Towels and Napkins.
Table Damasks, some extra good, under price.
Best Shirting Linens by the yard or piece.
Pillow and Sheeting Linens.
Linen Lawn and Long Lawn.

$1·50 WATER-PROOF.

$1·37½ Real Water-Proof Cloths.
$1·75 Real Water-Proof, best made.
50 cent good All-wool Cassimeres.
$1·00 Heavy All-wool Cassimeres.
$1·12½ and $1·25 superior All wool Cassimeres.
$1·50 extra good All-wool Cassimeres. 9 7 stuth

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins,
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doyliés, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 56c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 50, 88c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29t ABOVE RACE.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING

A BALE OF 8-4

GAY PLAID CLOTHS,

FOR LADIES' CIRCULARS,

IN GREEN AND BLUE PLAIDS,

And other choice combination of colors.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

8 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANOS.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold upon most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,

AND

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at

J. E. GOULD'S,

8 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS

TRIUMPHANT.

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.

Paris, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of the International Jury

Members of the International Jury.

Georges Kastner, Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Hanslick, F. A. Gevaert,
J. Schiedmayer.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

SLASIUS BROS.,

8 20 tuthsstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,

CLUSTER DIAMONDS,

SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS,

CLUSTER DIAMONDS,

THE FINEST STOCK EVER IMPORTED

BY

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

9 11 w fm 3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW MESS MACKEREL.

JUST RECEIVED, VERY FINE

NEW MESS MACKEREL,

IN KITTS.

ALSO,

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.

9 14 tuthsstp] PHILADELPHIA.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of J. HOWARD INGHAM, M. D., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM A. INGHAM and JAMES V. INGHAM, Executors of J. HOWARD INGHAM, M. D., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 23, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

9 12 thstu 6t* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION IN THE ALLEGED POISONING CASE.—Coroner Daniels resumed the investigation in the case of the alleged poisoning of Annie E. Richards, aged four years, who died in convulsions on the 18th of August last, at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock this morning. The defendants are Jackson Jones, Rachel Jones, and Polly Jones. Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., appeared as their counsel. The investigation was to have commenced at 10 o'clock, but the absence of Robert Evans, Councilman for the Fifteenth Ward, who had been summoned as a juror, kept the Coroner, witnesses, defendants, counsel, and reporters waiting for half an hour. This caused a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the abovementioned parties, and when Mr. Evans arrived he was censured by the Coroner. The following testimony was elicited:—

Anson Richards sworn—On the 10th of August, I believe it was, I had been out pretty much all day; came home between the hours of 4 and 6; my little daughter ran up to me and said, "Papa, Rachel Jones says she is going to fix me and mamma pretty soon;" she said, "What does she mean by that—take mamma away from me?" Says I, "No, my pet, she can't take your mamma away from you;" says she, "I cannot do without my mamma and papa;" that is all she said; I have known the Joneses to throw cakes, etc.; it came from their yard: one time I saw Polly go into the house directly after throwing something over, and recognized her voice saying "There is a cake for you;" I don't know of my own knowledge of a peach being thrown over into the yard; my child was sick from three to five hours; she was taken sick on Sunday afternoon or evening; I don't recollect of her eating anything that day; I didn't think of her being poisoned until I got her home; I was always in the habit of taking a walk with her every evening; she was taken sick in the street; I live just above Thompson street; I got her nearly up to Master street before I observed anything was the matter with her; then I observed a little kind of lagging in her; I thought nothing of that; I got her into Tenth street before I observed anything more; she then commenced to bend her ankles in; says I, "Annie, what is the matter?" said she, "I feel queer;" I took and laid her hand down; she had put it up to her forehead; then she began to get worse; the neighbors around took notice of it; she was shaking and trembling; I got her as far as the Station House door on Thompson street; she then said, "Papa, I cannot go any further;" I said, "I will pick you up and carry you home;" I had hardly got her in my arms when she straightened her limbs and commenced having convulsions; she said, "I feel so very bad in my stomach; all burning up." I took her home; she continued in that way until she died; she died at a quarter to 10; she had convulsions; she had had nothing to eat from the time I took her out until she died; her mother said she had nothing to eat except her supper, and that all came off my plate; I remember of a peach being mentioned; but whether it was before or after I cannot tell; I went to Merrill's, No. 1242 North Eleventh street, and found that strychnine had been sold to several parties; one living opposite, who were very intimate with the Joneses'.

Mrs. Elizabeth Richards sworn—On the 16th of August I was standing at my ironing table; my little child was playing in the yard; I don't know how it was, but she called the Misses Jones "dried-up old maids;" I saw Rachel up at the window; she said to Annie that "her father told her to say that;" Annie said, "I thank you, my father did not tell me to say that;" Rachel then said, "Your mother then told you to say it;" she said, "I thank you, my mother did not tell me to say it;" I saw Rachel shake her fist, and say, "I will fix you and your mother before long;" I didn't know what she meant by it; it was just nine days from the time she threatened that my child was a corpse; I have seen cakes and other things thrown into our yard by Rachel and Polly both; on Sunday afternoon, I should judge it was between 5 and 6 o'clock, Annie went out into the yard; she was out there quite a good bit; when she came in she had a peach; it was cut cross-ways with the stone; she had taken one or two bites out of the peach; she said Rachel threw it over to her; on that day, I took the peach away from the child and told her she ought not to have eaten it; she said she had disobeyed her poppy; he had told her not to pick up anything in the yard; the peach looked as if it had been dipped into flour and then brushed off, what was on the peach I could not say; I threw the peach back into their yard; on the 23d of August Polly said there were a great many reports about; some says cholera, some poison; that she did not care a —— what it was she died with; the night of the 23d I was walking with my child (the infant) in my arms across the floor; I heard Polly say "that they would place their whole mind on that one (the infant), but the Lord won't let them have it long, for it will die as suddenly as Annie;" then she laughed; on Sunday, the 25th, I heard Polly say "they ain't got Annie to whip;" Polly said that she could not sleep because she thought that there was something going to happen; Rachel said she could not sleep because there was something on her mind; Rachel said she could not sleep at night as she commonly did; on Friday, August 30, Rachel said "we were liars; if she did threaten the child that was no reason she killed her; they (Annie and myself) on the 8th of September somebody came into their (Jones') yard, and said, "I came up to see you old maids;" they said, "You need not call us old maids, for Annie is dead, and we don't get called old maids any more, for we ain't old maids; it makes us mad when you call us old maids" (the above was taken down on paper by me as near as she heard them uttered); when she came home, Annie said, "I am burning up, mamma, inside of me;" she asked for some sugar; I gave her a piece of white lump sugar; instead of taking a bite of the sugar she bit my finger; she says, "Mamma, I am going to die; I have eaten the peach that Rachel threw over;" then she called for water, saying her insides were on fire; I have seen and examined other things thrown over and never saw anything on them; Annie said the peach tasted different from those that mamma gave her; after eating the peach I looked at her tongue and found it all blistered; Annie never told a lie; we haven't been on very good terms with the Joneses for some time back; I did not have any suspicion at the time Annie said her mouth was sore; her mouth was not sore from eating the peach; there is no dog in the neighborhood that howls at night that I am aware of; when Annie came home her ankles were stiff and lamed; she seemed to have convulsions, although she seemed to know what she was doing; whenever she took a bite of anything she would throw her head back; the child was between three and four years of age, but was very smart; sent for the doctor immediately after she came home; when I gave her water she became stiff, and her little mouth would tremble; any little noise would startle her.

Mrs. Joseph E. Dickson sworn—I was sent for on the evening the child was taken sick; one of the neighbor's children came over to my house, and said the child had convulsions and would I come over; I went over; they had then sent for a physician; I proposed that they should give it assafœtida; the child was in convulsions, but was perfectly sensible; it was cold and stiff when I went in; the convulsions would relax; it was continually asking for water; Mrs. Richards told me that night the same as she had testified here; she did not say who put the peach in the yard; I heard Mr. Jones call out of the window, "Mr. Richards, you are a low, mean man;" he repeated it twice; I fixed the body for ice; after taking the body out of the ice it was not stiff; I saw a blister on the end of the tongue.

Dr. William Taylor sworn—Attended the child; on sunday evening, the 18th of August, I was summoned to go to Mr. Richards', the messenger stating the child had convulsions; on reaching the house I found the child lying in its father's lap; on questioning it it complained of thirst and pain in the stomach, and I observed some twitching of the muscles; I asked Mr. Richards what the child had eaten; he remarked that she had eaten for supper a few tomatoes, bread and tea; it had no convulsions while I was there; I asked what they had done; they had put it in a warm bath, and given it some assafœtida; I remarked to them that they had done very well, and all that was requisite; I staid there a few minutes, and thinking it arose from a disordered stomach, I prescribed a mild purgative, and gave it another dose of assafœtida while I was there; I remained a little while, and finding that there was no convulsions I questioned the child, and found it was perfectly conscious; I told them if it had any more convulsions to apply the same remedies; about half an hour another messenger came for me, stating that the child was worse; I remarked that I would come as soon as possible, having another patient to attend; I did not get back until half-past 10; thinking, as no one had been sent for me the convulsion had passed off, I went to bed; the next morning I visited the house and was surprised when Mr. Richards informed me that the child had had several convulsions and had died at a quarter to 10; I remarked to him it was a very sudden death; I could not account for it; I suggested a *post mortem* examination by the Coroner; I think it was then he said the child had taken a bite of a peach which had something in it, which it had picked up in the yard; I told him that, in order to be positive, it would be necessary to have a chemical examination of the stomach made, as a *post mortem* examination would not reveal anything without that; either that day or the next Mr. Richards came to me for a certificate that the child could be buried; I wrote one, cause unknown; I was present at the post-mortem examination made by Dr. Andrews, Dr. Shapleigh being out of town; the body was carefully opened; on the examination of the chest we found the lungs perfectly healthy; Dr. Andrews took the stomach; the heart we found the proper size, but somewhat contracted; we found nothing unusual in the lungs or heart; he tied the stomach carefully, both ends, put it in a bottle, and took it away for a chemical analysis; the brain was not examined.

Dr. John J. Reese sworn—Am Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology in the University; received from the Coroner's deputy a bottle containing the stomach, and commenced an examination; I was led first from a remark made to examine for prussic acid, but found none; I then pursued the analysis and discovered strychnine; also examined for arsenic but found nothing of that kind; strychnine will cause the heart to contract sometimes.

The jury subsequently returned as their verdict, "That the said Anna E. Richards came to her death by strychnine administered at the hands of Rachel and Mary Jones, August 18, 1867.

The two women were then committed by the Coroner to answer at Court the charge of murder. Jackson Jones, being exonerated by the jury, was discharged from custody.

A MALICIOUS ACT.—Yesterday afternoon William Outen, a young man about twenty years of age, was sent by his employer to take a box rowed gun home. He was told to take the caps off the nipples, as the gun was loaded. He had gone but a few steps when he met a son of Dr. Wiley, of Bridesburg, who was riding towards him on horseback. Outen waited until young Wiley got opposite to him, and then stepping into the street, levelled the gun, and discharged one of the loads into the flank of the horse, inflicting a wound that is of a mortal character. He was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Sinex, when he said that he did not know the gun was loaded. He was held in $1000 bail to answer the charge of malicious mischief.

A SCULLING RACE ON THE DELAWARE AT BRIDESBURG.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock was the time appointed for the race on the Delaware between James Hamill, of Pittsburg, and Wm. Myers, of this city. The arrangements for this contest were entered into several weeks ago, the challenge coming from Myers immediately after his successful race with Mr. William Glenn, on the Delaware, during the past summer. Myers has been a prominent oarsman on the Delaware and Schuylkill for some time past, and having achieved the championship of the former river, he desired to mate himself with the hero of the Hudson in the recent affair with Walter Brown. On receiving the challenge, Hamill paid a visit to this city, and finally accepted the terms proposed, although the style of boat selected, a fifteen-feet skiff, was something to which he was not altogether accustomed, and it was thought at the time that the Delaware champion would get the better of him. The amount of the prize was fixed at $1000 a side, the race to start from the stake-boat, opposite Bridge street, Bridesburg, and to extend two miles and a half up the river and return.

Myers soon went into training for the contest, making his headquarters at the house of Mr. George W. Simons, Richmond street, above Palmer. When Hamill reached this city after his race on the Hudson with Walter Brown, he accepted the hospitalities tendered him by Mr. Thomas Dickson, of Bridesburg. He was accompanied by Mr. Nicholas Smith, of New York, and by Messrs. Spear and Newell, of Pittsburg, who officiated as his trainers for the recent race with Brown.

Yesterday the backers of the two contestants met at the house of Mr. Dickson, at Bridesburg, and made the final deposit of the stakes. Robert H. Newton, of this city, was appointed referee; and Messrs. Nicholas Smith, of New York, and John Newell, of Pittsburg, were selected as judges for Hamill, while Messrs. Samuel Rice and William Rice, of Philadelphia, were chosen to act in a like capacity for Myers. The start will be made at 2 o'clock this afternoon. A number of steamboats were chartered for the purpose of carrying up to Bridesburg those who were desirous of witnessing the contest. At 10 o'clock this morning a preliminary race came off between Messrs. Cornwell and Simons, something of this sort being deemed advisable for working the enthusiasm of the crowd up to the proper pitch.

THE DEATH OF COLONEL GEORGE K. CHILDS occurred yesterday afternoon, at his residence in this city, No. 342 Spruce street. Colonel Childs was in his 66th year at the time, and his demise, although quite sudden, was not unexpected, as he has been suffering for a year past from a severe affection of the throat. He was well known throughout the city, having been prominent in his day in several walks of life. A silversmith by calling, he carried on this business with much success for more than a quarter of a century. When the present Tradesmen's Bank was organized as a Loan Association, he acted as its President. Previous to the outbreak of the civil war, he had been a prominent and zealous Democrat, and during the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, officiated as Chief Coiner of the United States Mint. Having a practical acquaintance with the manipulation of the precious metals, he introduced many excellent reforms into his department of the Mint, and gave the coinage of that institution a finish and perfection which it had not previously attained. When the Rebellion was inaugurated, Colonel Childs, notwithstanding his long association with the Democratic party, gave his entire sympathy to the Government in all its efforts to assert the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, and never swerved from the high and patriotic stand which he assumed at the outbreak of the war.

The deceased was a prominent Mason, and exhibited great interest in the affairs of the Order. He was also an active fireman, and for several years was President of the Good Intent Hose Company, a position which he held up to a recent period. He had likewise taken a leading part in militia matters, and displayed great activity and courage during the terrible riots which disgraced our city in 1844. To his fearlessness and zeal the preservation of life and property in the lower portion of the city was in a great measure owing. As a citizen, Colonel Childs was noted for his public spirit, and was always to be found in the front ranks in matters which concerned the prosperity of Philadelphia. As a man, he was warm-hearted and genial, and his death will be sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His death, as already stated, occurred at his house on Spruce street, where he had resided for thirty years or more. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

A FOWL THEFT.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, a couple of lads, named Thomas Devereux and John Quinn, went on a moonlight foraging expedition in the neighborhood of Seventh street and Passyunk road. Three chickens and an unfortunate duck fell into the hands of the depredators, and the latter made off with their prey, visions of chicken pie and duck roast floating through their imaginations. But the visions were short-lived, for Officer Sims appeared to their frightened gaze, and ordered them to halt. They halted. Before the eye of the guardian of the peace they trembled, and could give no good and valid reason for being abroad at such an early hour in possession of the captured fowls. The two lads were escorted to the Station House, where after a short repose they were taken before Alderman Mink, who committed them in default of $500 bail each, to answer the charge of larceny.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—A colored man by the name of Peter Hats went to a feed store up town, and said at first that he wanted to purchase some feed for a horse, and then offered to sell the proprietor a horse and buggy for $200. Suspecting that all was not right, the man informed Lieutenant Larzalere of the circumstances, and the darkey was arrested in Cedar street, above Cumberland. Yesterday afternoon a despatch was sent to Chief of Detectives Lamon, describing the horse and buggy (a bay mare, and falling-top buggy), and asserting them to be the property of Mr. Asa Homer, a farmer residing near Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey. This morning the prisoner was sent to Greenwich in charge of an officer of that place, and the property was restored to the owner.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Reserve Officer George L. Dehaven has succeeded in recovering the following stolen property:—A dark bay horse and no-top buggy, the property of Mr. James Cassaden, northeast corner of Walnut and Water streets. It was stolen on or about the 21st of August from Mr. Cassaden's country residence, nearly opposite Manyunk. Also a bay horse, saddle and bridle, belonging to John Buckwalter, of Delaware county, and an iron-grey horse of Mr. John Conner, in Delaware county, residing next to Mr. Buckwalter. There was also recovered a no-top coal-box wagon, the property of Mr. C. G. Bradley, Germantown avenue and Berks street. The above were all restored to their respective owners, and considerable credit is due for the skilful manner in which they were recovered.

THE HON. SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and passed the remainder of the day with his friends. This morning he removed to the Continental, where he was waited upon by a number of our prominent citizens, although no formal reception was held, the Chief Justice being very willing to escape such an infliction as he suffered on his recent visit to New Hampshire. He will remain in the city until to-morrow noon, when he will proceed to Washington. His presence in this city is on business of a purely private character, and has no connection with reconstruction or any other matter of moment to the public.

INSPECTION OF MARINES.—Brigadier-General Zeilen has arrived in this city to make the annual inspection of the Marine Corps at the Navy Yard. General Zeilen is an old breveted officer, who did gallant service in the Mexican war, and also distinguished himself in the late war. He was made Commander of the Marine Corps, and every year he makes a tour through the United States for the purpose of inspecting the various Marine Posts, with a view to keep them in the highest state of efficiency.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man, name unknown, while crossing the Reading Railroad track, near Fairmount, fell into a rut that was made by the late severe rains, and injured himself pretty severely. He was considerably bruised, and, it is feared, injured internally. He was conveyed to his home, a short distance out on the road.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SMITH.—Charles L. Edmonds was before United States Commissioner Smith this morning upon the charge of executing and signing a fraudulent bond, by which the payment of the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits should be evaded.

The following affidavit was made before United States Commissioner Hibler.—

Charles L. Edmonds, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live at No. 2129 Market street; I am a miller and flour dealer; my place of business is No. 2126 Market street; I own one-twelfth part of seven acres of building property on York road, 120 feet east of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia; my interest in said property is worth $12,000; the title is in me; there is a mortgage of $6000 on the whole lot; I am worth $15,000 over and above my debts; I also own sixty-six acres of land in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, three acres and upwards in Pike county, and other real estate in small lots.

(Signed) CHARLES L. EDWARDS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of August, 1867.

(Signed) H. GRIER HIBLER,
United States Commissioner.

United States Commissioner Hibler sworn—Saw that paper; was sworn to before me by a person purporting to be Charles L. Edmonds; I always ask persons when they bring affidavits to me if it has been read over to them, if not, I read it.

The case was continued until to-morrow at 12 o'clock, the defendant being required to give $2000 security.

WIFE BEATER.—Peter Boen, a fellow fifty-five years of age, was arrested at an early hour this morning for beating his wife. This is not a new offense for Peter, as he has been in the habit of beating his wife at intervals for some years back. The assault of last night was one of rather unusual severity, and as it interfered with the comfort of the neighbors to hear her cries, they had Peter arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Heins, in which he seemed to think that he was deprived of his just and lawful rights in not being allowed to whip his "verw," an opinion in which the Alderman did not coincide, and accordingly held the accused in $1000 bail to answer.

LARCENY OF BRASS COCKS.—John Thompsan was arrested in Frankford road, below Otis street, yesterday afternoon, upon a charge of larceny. It is alleged that John paid a surreptitious visit to a newly built house in that neighborhood, and being rather spare of cash, thought to make a raise by stealing the brass cocks and other light brasswork in the premises, and selling them for old metal. He was, fortunately discovered, and taken before Alderman Heins, by whom he was held in $500 bail to answer.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Receiving Daily.
Summer Goods closing out at very low rates.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FROM PRESENT accounts, the Riverside Institute, for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans, will prove a greater success than was ever anticipated by the most sanguine of its adherents. The liberal plan adopted by the Washington Library Company for securing the funds required for the endowment of this home, has met with such hearty encouragement that a large sum has already been handed over to the Trustees, and the good work will at once commence. Preparations are now being made to admit within the walls of the Institute a certain number of orphans, to be followed by others, as soon as the necessary alterations, additions, etc., to the building are completed. Let those who have not subscribed towards this noble object do so at once. The shares, sold at $1 each, secure, in return, more than could in any other way be obtained for such a small sum. At the time of purchase a handsome steel-plate engraving is given, with the guarantee that for each share of stock held one present will be awarded. The total value of the presents to be distributed among the shareholders is $300,000; one being worth as high as $40,000; another, $20,000; a third, $18,000; a fourth, $15,000; a fifth, $10,000; a sixth, $5000; two worth $2500 each, etc. The circulars, containing a full list of the presents, with their values, may be obtained upon application at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

PIANO INSTRUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.—The lovers of music will be gratified to learn that the eminent pianist, Monsieur Alexander Wolowski, has taken rooms at No. 704 Washington Square, and is ready to receive pupils for instruction on the piano forte and in vocalism. His system is original with himself, and he possesses the happy faculty of skilfully imparting musical knowledge to his pupils in a very short space of time.

TABLE OF DISTANCES AS FURNISHED BY THE CITY SURVEYOR:—
From Byberry, 13 miles to
" Holmesburg, 11 miles to
" Olney, 6 miles to
" Tacony, 8 miles to
" Bustleton, 11 miles to
" Fox Chase, 10 miles to
" Milestown, 5 miles to
" Torresdale, 12 miles to Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-made Clothing Store, under the Continental, No. 824 Chesnut street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Atrophy.—Discarding the effete theory adopted by the modern physician in the treatment of the gradual decay or wasting of the human body, Holloway's medicines seize on the direct cause of the disease—the blood. They purify and enrich it—they stimulate and invigorate the exhausted system, by giving life to each tissue, strength to the muscle, energy to the invalid, elasticity to the spirits, and the bloom of health to the pallid cheek. Sold by all druggists.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

A CUP OF COFFEE OR TEA, such as you can get at Morse's Saloons, No. 902 and 904 Arch street—is very refreshing, especially for ladies out shopping.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE CELEBRATED WAVERLY ZEPHYR.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted Fast Colors.
Warranted Fast Colors.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

FALL OVERCOATS AND SUITS.
Fall Overcoats and Suits.
Fall Overcoats and Suits.
Fall Overcoats and Suits.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Fashionable and Cheap.
Our preparations for fall and winter have been on the largest scale, and we are now ready with the best and largest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing ever offered in Philadelphia.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

British and German Commercial News To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Sept. 12—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 1-16. U. S. Five-twenties, 72½. Erie Railroad, 44½; Illinois Central, 76½; Great Western Railroad, 21½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—Noon.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steady.

ANTWERP, Sept. 12.—Petroleum steady at 49f. 50c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 12.—U. S. bonds, 76½.

The Fulton Arrived Out.

FALMOUTH, Sept. 12.—The steamer Fulton, from New York on the 31st ult., arrived to-day, *en route* for Havre.

An American Ship in Distress.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 12.—The American ship American Eagle, Captain Moore, which left London August 3, for New York, put in here to-day leaking, having experienced heavy weather.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Generals Sheridan and Hancock Ordered to Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—A despatch from Fort Leavenworth says:—"General Hancock will start for Washington to-day, having been ordered to do so by General Grant. General Sheridan will also go to Washington in a day or two. He assumes command of this department to-day."

An Omaha despatch says that the Indian Commission arrived there yesterday, and will start for Fort Laramie in a day or two. Commissioner Taylor arrived from Washington and joined the party.

Over thirteen thousand acres of land were entered in the Land Office at Omaha, on Tuesday.

Stocks in New York.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 112¾@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 115@115¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅞@110.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 111⅝@111¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108¼@108⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108¼@108⅜.
United States 10-40s, 99¾@par.
August 7-30s, 107¼@107⅜.
June and July 7-30s, 107¼@107⅜. Market unsettled.

United States 5-20s are quoted in London this afternoon at 72¾, weak.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The ship Dashing Wave, recently sunk near Sandy Hook, was successfully raised to-day.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The steamer Cimbria, from Hamburg, has arrived at this port.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Cotton dull at 25½c. Flour firm; sales of 8000 barrels—state, $8@11; Ohio, $9 35@12 25; Western, $8@12 50; Southern, $10 25@13 75; California, $11@13 75. Wheat easier; sales of 30,000 bushels—white Michigan, $2 60. Corn dull and 1c. lower; 36,000 bushels sold—mixed Western, $1 21@1 23. Oats dull and 1@2c. lower; sales of 50,000 bushels—Western at 66@67c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; 1000 barrels sold at $24 44@24 50. Lard steady at 12¾@13c. Whisky quiet.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Arrival of the Indian Commission at Sioux City—Councils Held with Indians—Departure for Omaha and Fort Laramie.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 9—Via Denison, Iowa, Sept. 11.—The Indian Commissioners reached here at noon to-day. All are well. Councils were held with all the different bands of Indians as far as Fort Sully. Indian reservations were situated on the Big Cheyenne river and at the mouth of the Nebraska.

The Commission starts at once for Omaha, and from thence to Fort Laramie to visit the hostile tribes.

Attack on a Passenger Train near Fort Harker—Murder of Three Men, One Woman, and a Boy by the Cheyennes.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 11.—The Indians fired into a passenger train, six miles west of Fort Harker to-day. They had placed ties on the track, which were removed by the pilot of the locomotive, when about thirty-five Indians rose up from a ravine and poured a volley into the cars, without injuring any one, however.

A band of Cheyennes murdered and scalped three men and one woman at Pilumle Buttes, on Little Arkansas, a few days since, and a boy named Malone was served the same way last Saturday, at Cow creek, nineteen miles west of Fort Harker.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Officers of the Garrison on the Dry Tortugas and Many of the Prisoners Down with the Disease—Death of the Surgeon—Aid Called For—The Disease at Key West Abating.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 11.—The steamer Matchless has just arrived from Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, with most distressing accounts of the ravages of the fever there. She brings letters to the post surgeon here—Dr. Cormick—stating that Major Stone, commanding the garrison, Lieutenants Orr and Romer, and all the officers of the command, as well as many of the men and prisoners, are down with the yellow fever.

Dr. Smith, the post surgeon at Fort Jefferson, died on the 8th instant. Mrs. Smith, his wife, is much better.

The Matchless came for the purpose of obtaining medicines, doctors, and nurses, and will return at once to the Tortugas with all the supplies and assistance that it is possible for the authorities here to render.

The yellow fever here has somewhat abated.

BURNING OF THE SHIP INVINCIBLE.

Accident to a Fireman—The Vessel Valued at $100,000—The Origin of the Fire Unknown.

At an early hour yesterday morning another vessel was consumed by fire on the East river, and owing more to good luck than good management, the drifting "fire ship" was the only vessel destroyed. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning it was discovered that the ship Invincible, lying opposite Robinson's storehouse, near Montague street, Brooklyn, was on fire.

The persons on board at the time were the watchman, Samuel Dean, and the carpenter, Frederick Duniech. They were sleeping in the captain's cabin, when the smoke caused Dean to awake, and he at once roused the carpenter and then proceeded to give the alarm. By that time the flames had gained great headway, and on the arrival of the firemen the smoke was so dense that they were unable to enter between the decks. From all parts of the vessel dense columns of black smoke ascended, and, notwithstanding the unremitting endeavors of the firemen, the flames continued to gain headway in the interior of the vessel. At one time it was proposed to open the hatchways, but fears were entertained that the great additional current of air would retard, instead of facilitating the efforts of the firemen to save the ship.

About half-past 2 o'clock she was cut from her moorings and drifted into the stream, where the firemen let go one of her anchors, but she dragged it, and drifted to the Fulton street ferry, a mass of flames and smoke. Here a hawser was attached, and the Fulton ferry boat Union towed her out into the middle of the East river, where the anchor brought her to for a short time. An effort was then made to scuttle her. Mr. Dean, the watchman, then went aboard, but the dense smoke caused him to fall on the deck in an insensible condition, and it was only on being removed from the burning vessel that he revived. A strong flood tide was running, and the vessel again drifted towards the New York side and brought up near the foot of Beekman street, where a squad of the Second precinct police, under Sergeant Walsh, were promptly on hand to render whatever assistance might be required. Again the burning vessel drifted off, and floated up the river to the Fourth police precinct. There she was boarded by Officers Oats, Thompson, Anderson, and Riley, who dropped her left bower anchor and remained on board until driven off by the flames. She remained at that place until the foremast went overboard and the windlass gave way, when she again drifted and was carried by the current alongside of pier No. 28, where she remained stationary.

The engines ceased to work shortly before 4 o'clock, as all efforts to get the fire under had proved unavailing. At a quarter to 5 o'clock the main and mizzen masts went overboard with a tremendous crash, and preparations were again made to scuttle her, as it was feared that if allowed to burn to the water's-edge the dock would be in danger of catching fire. This intention was finally abandoned, as it was deemed impossible to carry it out successfully, on account of there being no barge on board.

At six o'clock the engines again went to work. Two were on the dock and two on board a tugboat in the river. They continued to throw streams of water into her hold until about eleven o'clock, when, finding that all efforts to extinguish the flames were unavailing, the still blazing hull was towed down the East river, off Governor's Island, where streams of water were thrown on her from numerous tugs and the flames extinguished at a late hour last evening.

During the time that the ship lay at the Brooklyn side of the river, John Hinderman, a member of Engine Company No. 9, was seriously injured by falling from a ladder. He was conveyed to his residence in Ormond place, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Invincible was built by Mr. Webb about twelve years ago, was 1326 tons burden, and was valued at $100,000. She was one of a line of merchantmen sailing between New York and San Francisco, and was owned by Messrs. Hastings, Billings & Co., of Boston, who, it is reported, sustain a loss of about $60,000. At the time of the accident she was about loading with a general cargo for California, but, very luckily, nothing had been placed on board.

Nothing definite has been ascertained relative to the origin of the fire, although it is presumed to have been caused by a spark from a candle, as the shipkeeper (Dean) was, it is stated, in the hold on Tuesday afternoon with a lighted candle, and there was no other fire on board during the day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
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FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Yellow Fever at Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—A letter received this morning at the Navy Department from Captain Armstrong, commanding the Navy Yard at Pensacola, represents that the yellow fever is raging there terribly. From the 8th to the 28th of August, 223 cases were reported, and 28 deaths. Since that time no record has been kept, the cases being so numerous, and so many being sick. Hospitals have been established, and relief in physicians and money has been sent from Mobile. They want more physicians and nurses. Work in the Navy Yard has been nearly suspended on account of so many workmen being sick.

The Case of Fitz John Porter.

Fitz John Porter was at the White House this morning, waiting an interview with the President. He also visited General Grant at the War Department, with whom he spent some time. The impression prevails that Porter's application for a new trial will receive a favorable consideration at the hands of the President, although it is said some feeling has been created by the early publication of portions of the application. But this will not affect the merits of the case, which will be decided wholly upon the ground of adequacy of the testimony alleged

THE CHIFFONIER.

BY W. W. STORY.

I am a poor Chiffonier!
I seek what others cast away!
In refuse heaps the world throws by,
Despised by man, my trade I ply;
And oft I rake them o'er and o'er.
  And fragrants broken, stained, and torn,
I gather up, and make my store
  Of things that dogs and beggars scorn,
    I am the poor Chiffonier!

You see me in the dead of night
Peering along with pick and light,
And while the world in darkness sleeps
Waking to rake its refuse heaps;
I scare the dogs that round them prowl,
  And light amid the rubbish throw,
For precious things are hid by foul
  Where least we heed and least we knew.
    I am the poor Chiffonier!

No wretched and rejected pile,
No tainted mound of offal vile,
No drain or gutter I despise,
For there may lie the richest prize;
And oft amid the litter thrown
  A silver coin—a golden ring
Which holdeth still its precious stone,
  Some happy chance to me may bring.
    I am the poor Chiffonier!

These tattered rags, so soiled and frayed,
Were in a loom of wonder made,
And beautiful and free from shame
When from the Master's hand they came.
The reckless world that threw them off
  Now heeds them only to despise;
Yet, ah! despite its jeer and scoff,
  What virtue still within them lies!
    I am the poor Chiffonier!

Yes! all these shreds so spoiled and torn,
These ruined rags you pass in scorn,
This refuse by the highway tossed,
I seek that they may not be lost;
And, cleansed from filth that on them lies,
  And purified and purged from stain,
Renewed in beauty they shall rise
  To wear a spotless form again.
    I am the poor Chiffonier!

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Friendship of Brothers and Sisters.

BY REV. W. R. ALGER.

Two of the most distinguished in the long roll of eminent astronomers are a brother and sister—Sir William and Caroline Herschel. The story of their united labors—how, for thousands of nights, side by side they sat, and watched, and calculated, and wrote—one sweeping the telescopic heavens, the other assisting and noting down the results—how with one spirit and one interest they grew old together, and illustrious together—their several achievements both at home and in observatories on strange shores to which they voyaged, always associated—with what affectionate care she trained the favorite nephew who was to burnish into still more effulgent brightness the star-linked name of Herschel—the story of all this is full of attractiveness, and forms one of the warm and poetic episodes in the high old annals of science.

The union of John Aiken and his sister Lætitia, afterwards Mrs. Barbauld, in life, tastes, labors, was uncommonly close and complete. The narrative of it, so warm, substantial, and healthy was it, leaves a pleasing and invigorating influence on the sympathies of those who read it. While Mrs. Barbauld was tarrying at Geneva, her brother addressed a letter in verse to her:—

"Yet one dear wish still struggles in my breast,
And paints one darling object unpossessed.
How many years have wheeled their rapid course
Since we, sole streamlets from one honored source,
In fond affection as in blood allied,
Have wandered devious from each other's side;
Allowed to catch alone some transient view,
Scarce long enough to think the vision true!
O then, while yet some rest of life remains,
While transport yet can swell the beating veins,
While sweet remembrance keeps her wonted zeal,
And fancy still retains some genial heat,
When evening bids each busy task be o'er,
Once let us meet again to part no more."

The evening came. In the village of Stowe, Newington, they spent the last twenty years of their lives in that close neighborhood which admitted of the daily, almost hourly, interchanges of hand and heart.

There was a friendship of great strength between Goethe and his sister Cornelia. She was only a year younger than her brother, his companion in plays, lessons, and trials, bound to him by the closest ties and innumerable associations. While she was yet in the cradle he prepared dolls and amusements for her, and was very jealous of all who came between them. They grew up in such union that, as he afterwards said, they might have been taken for twins. The sternness of their father drove them into the more confiding sympathy. When he became a young man, and was accustomed to make frequent excursions, he says:—"I was again drawn towards home, and that by a magnet which attracted me strongly at all times: it was my sister." Cornelia had superior endowments of mind, great force and truth of character, but she keenly felt her want of beauty, "a want richly compensated by the unbounded confidence and love borne to her by all her female friends." And yet, Goethe says, "When my connection with Gretchen was torn asunder, my sister consoled me the more warmly because she felt the secret satisfaction of having got rid of a rival; and I, too, could not but feel a great pleasure when she did me the justice to assure me that I was the only one who truly loved, understood, and esteemed her."

At twenty Cornelia was married to one of Goethe's intimate friends, Schlosser, and in four years she died. In one of her brother's frequent allusions to her, this striking trait is recorded:—"Her eyes were not the finest I have ever seen, but the deepest, behind which you expected the most meaning; and when they expressed any affection, any love, their glance was without its equal." In his autobiography, written long after her death, he says:—"As I lost this beloved, incomprehensible being but too early, I felt inducement enough to picture her excellence to myself, and so there arose within me the conception of a poetic whole, in which it might have been possible to exhibit her individuality; no other form could be thought of for it than that of the Richardsonian romance. But the tumult of the world called me away from this beautiful and pious design, as it has from so many others, and nothing now remains for me but to call up for a moment that blessed spirit, as if by the aid of a magic mirror."

A relation of a more absorbing character than the foregoing existed between Jacobi and his sister Lena. "For a long series of years," Steffens writes, "she lived one life with her brother, even ennobling and exalting him by her presence. She took part in all his studies, all his controversies, and changed the still self-communion of the lonely man into a long conversation." There are many accounts of her minute carefulness for him and unwearied devotion to him, given by contemporaries. Some make the picture a little comic from excess of coddling, but all agree as to the unfailing and affectionate sincerity of their attachment.

There was an uncommon friendship between Chateaubriand and his younger sister Lucille, a girl of extreme beauty, genius, spirituality, and melancholy. He says of those years:—"I grew up with my sister Lucille; our friendship constituted the whole of our lives." Her thoughts were all sentiments. Her elegance, sweetness, imaginativeness, and impassioned sensibility presented a combination of Greek and German genius. "Our principal recreation consisted in walking, side by side, on the great Mall, in the spring on the carpet of primrose, in autumn on beds of withered foliage, in winter on a covering of snow. Young like the primroses, sad like the dry leaves, and pure as the new-fallen snow, there was a harmony between our recreations and ourselves." Lucille first persuaded her brother to write. After he says:—"We undertook works in common; we passed days in mutual consultation in communication to each other what we had done, and what we proposed to do." The lamentation he breathes over her grave when she died is one of the most affecting passages in his long autobiography.

Ernst and Charlotte Schleiermacher were a choice and ever faithful pair of friends. The life and letters of the great preacher, recently published, reveal the full beauty and importance of this relation. Their correspondence is equally filled with the manifestations of varied intelligence and of congenial feeling. Sharing all their experience in affectionate intercourse, or in full and cordial letters, they appeared thus to find their pleasures heightened, their perplexities cleared, their trials alleviated. To this noble divine, so celebrated for his profound scholarship, his enthusiastic piety, his exalted, almost romantic sensibility, and his heroic aims, Charlotte was knit by affinities of character and life even more closely than by those of blood and name.

THE NAMES OF COINS.

At the present time, when the acts of the "International Committee for a uniform currency," now sitting in Paris, excite so much interest in all parts of the world, and particularly in the United States, perhaps a few words in reference to the names of the coins now or formerly in use may be of interest.

The American dollar is derived from the German "thaler" (literally, "Valley piece," the first thalers having been coined in Goachimsthal, in Bohemia, where there are extensive silver mines). The same name is also used in Sweden and Denmark, where the unit of currency is called a rixdale or royal dollar. As for the sign or abbreviation of dollar ($), authorities are divided as to its origin, but it is generally admitted that $ was originally written with the S on the U; but for the sake of celerity it was considered to be expedient to change the U to two strokes through the S, which has remained the accepted sign.

The American mill, cent, and dime, the French centime and decime, the Italian centesimo, the South American centaro, are terms derived from the Latin, denoting the thousandth, the hundredth, and the tenth part of the unit of currency. When the Italian cities were at the height of their power in the middle of the sixteenth century, their coins naturally spread over the world, and their names were taken for the coins of many other countries; thus the world-renowned Florentine *florin* (in Italian florino, so called from the flower, the lily of Florence, being on the reverse of every coin) was adopted by the French and English, who also give the same name to the German coin *gulden*—derived from gold money. The Venetian *sequin*, in Italian zecchino—from *zecco*, a mint—was adopted by most of the Oriental countries with which the Venetian merchants trafficked.

The Milanese ducat was taken into France and Naples when the armies of these countries overran Milan. The Neapolitan carlino is a small coin, with the head of Charles on it. The Roman scudo—in French—took *écu* its name from the shield originally placed on this coin.

Another Italian coin which spread over Europe was the Roman grosso, called in England a grote, in France a gros, in Bremen a grote, and still retained in Prussia and Saxony as a little groat or groschen. The French sou is evidently derived from the Italian solde, or piece with which one can solde or pay one's debts.

The Hanseatic towns also furnished coins, witness the *mark*, so called from the Government *mark*, that it was of good weight. The *schelling* of Hamburg was adopted in England, where it is called a *shilling*, and also by Denmark and Sweden, where they call it a skelling.

Many coins derive their names from the marks or signs, printed on the reverse, and retain the name although the sign may have been disused. Thus, a coin which has a crown on the reverse was called an *écu* in French, a *crown* in English. A piece which has a cross on it is called a kreuzer in Germany (from the German word kreutz—a cross); although no signs of a cross can be discovered on the modern kreutzer.

The English "pound" was originally a pound of money; but it has been gradually reduced to its present form, and called a "*sovereign*," from the sovereign's head being on its face.

In France, during the reign of Louis XVI, there was a coin called a *livre*, or pound, which the republic adopted as the unit of currency, changing the name to that of *franc*, which it still retains.

When the Kingdom of Italy, and more recently the Papal States adopted the French system, they retained the old name of *livre*—in Italian, *lira*, and made that the unit of currency, so that the *franc* of France and the *lira* of Italy are of exactly the same value.

The "Napoleon" or "Louis" of the French is simply a conventional name given by the French to a twenty franc piece; in the same manner as the Americans call a ten dollar piece an "*eagle*," and as the Prussians have a "*Frederick*." The English guinea derived its name from the fact of the gold from which the first guineas were made came from the Guinea Coast. The English *farthing* is so called from its being the *fourth* of a penny; the derivation of the Spanish *cwario* is the same, the cwarto being the quarter of a *real* or royal piece.

The names of the South American coins are mostly of Spanish or Portuguese origin; the peso, or Reru, is a piece that *weighs*, from *pesar* to weigh: the *centaro* is the hundredth part of the unit of currency, and the *rei* of Brazil is a royal piece. From the above-mentioned facts it will be seen that the tendency of all nations has been to adopt the coins of other nations; witness the groat which travelled from Italy to England, France, and Germany.

Sometimes the value was altered, for instance there is a florin in Bavaria worth 40 American cents, and divided into 60 kreutzers, while in Austria there is one of the value of 50 American cents, divided into 100 kreutzers.

To give an idea of the difficulties a merchant doing business with Germany has to encounter, it must be remembered that there are five distinct coinages in use in that country, namely:—Prussia and Saxony, who use thalers, worth 75c., divided into 30 groschen; Hamburg, marks of 30c., divided into 16 schillings; Bremen, with its groten, and Austria and Bavaria before mentioned.

In Italy the same state of things existed until the establishment of the Italian kingdom, in 1860. Several years ago the French Government proposed to the States whose coinage was the same as hers—namely, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy—that the coins of one should pass without diminution of value in the territory of each of the others.

This proposal was immediately accepted by these countries, and by Rome some time after. It is this arrangement, called in Europe "La Convention Monetaire," which it is proposed to extend so as to make a universal currency. —*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Memorial Church to Christopher Columbus.

From the Boston Pilot.

The Bahamas form a numerous group of islands, cays, and rocks, lying on the east coast of North America. There are 29 islands, 661 cays, and 2387 rocks. The principal island is New Providence, the chief town and port being Nassau. The population of the Bahamas in 1861 was 35,287, including whites and free colored. The reputation of this island for its salubrity and the charms of its climate, annually attracts to Nassau numbers of invalids from the United States and the British Provinces. The mean temperature during the winter months is 66 deg.

There is no Catholic church in these islands, which, in 1859, were placed by the Holy See under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Charleston. The Very Rev. Dr. Neligan, V. G., of the Bahamas, is at present soliciting the alms of the faithful to enable him to build a church at Nassau, N. P., which will serve as a memorial church to Christopher Columbus, and afford the Catholics the consolations of our holy religion. The Rev. Doctor has met with much success in his appeal to the generosity of the Catholics in the British Provinces. It is to be hoped he will meet with similar success in Boston!

On the island of St. Salvador the cross was first planted, and there it is said the holy sacrifice of the Mass was first offered. The Catholics of America cannot be forgetful of the blessings which they owe to the Church being established in this country, and we are sure they will aid in this work of true charity.

The following letter has been written to the Very Rev. Doctor Neligan by the Right Rev. Doctor Lynch, Bishop of Charleston:—

Very Rev. Dear Sir:—I have been much moved by your account of the destitute condition of the Catholics in Nassau, and of the good that may be done by proper exertions. I cordially approve of the plan you propose for erecting a small Church and pastoral residence, and trust you will be able to carry it out speedily, and that your hopes of aid from your friends in New York and elsewhere may be fully realized. May Almighty God guide and direct you in this work for His glory and the extension of His Kingdom, and may those islands which were the first discovered by Columbus, and where the Cross was first erected by him on American soil, be no longer unblessed by the celebration of the Divine mysteries and the ministry of the Catholic Church.

Very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant in Christ, † P. N. LYNCH, D. D., Bishop of Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., March 5, 1867.

The Countess and Her Critic.

The Countess de Gasparin has recently published a volume entitled, "By the Seashore: Reveries of a Traveller," of which an English translation has just appeared, which is described as an agreeable sentimental book for the people who like sentiment, and wish to bring it to the seaside with them. The Countess de Gasparin, says one of her critics, "writes well, and the translator has executed his task with care and taste; but what a troublesome thing it must be for a woman to have such a soul! A steamer drives her into rhapsodies, the wind suggests unutterable things, which, nevertheless it takes time to write, *are* unutterable. The Countess has every wish to be a poet, without the power. She is nice and gloomy at one moment, nice and gay at another, feminine and ladylike always. Her volume would be a far pleasanter companion on the sands than the mustard-colored novel or small treatises on the private affairs of shrimps and other common objects.'

This, and more to the same purpose, may be wit, but it is certainly not criticism.

"Cæsarism" and a Roman Critic.

Napoleon said at Arras the other day:—"You are right to feel confidence in the future; it is only feeble goverments which seek in foreign complications a diversion from home embarrassments."

Tacitus wrote of a certain perturbed period in Roman history:—

"Invention framed the lie of the day, and Credulity stood ready to receive it."

CHINESE PROVERBS.—What is told in the ear is often heard a hundred miles.

Riches come better after poverty than poverty after riches.

Who aims at excellence will be above mediocracy; who aims at mediocracy will fall short of it.

Old age and faded flowers no remedies will revive.

One lash to a good horse; one word to a wise man.

A truly great man never puts away the symplicity of a child.

He who toils with pain will eat with pleasure.

A wise man forgets old grudges.

MODEST TOMPKINS.—Fair Cousin—And who is the best shot in your Corps?

T—Well, present company always excepted, Jorkins.

Fair Cousin—And present company always excepted, who is the worst?

A CON FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—Why are Photographers like Dock Dues Collectors? Because they live by taking port-rates!

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IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
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MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
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We are now prepared to offer to the Trade a full assortment of
CLOAKINGS,
Containing the newest and choicest styles, many of which are confined to ourselves.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
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CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—
SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smth3m

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15]

WANTS.

WANTED,
AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN
IN
Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey
FOR THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
Call or address
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT
2 22] NO. 627 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 21f PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 6 30 6

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REFULLY REPAIRED,
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [321 thstu

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 302 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1]4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks, and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 26]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch Street,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
3 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 8] Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

INTERNAL REVENUE
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street,
(One Door below Chesnut),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.
The commission is payable in stamps.
The following rates are allowed:—
On $25.....TWO PER CENT.
On $100.....THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards.....FOUR PER CENT.
All orders, etc., should be sent to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 116 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sitz-whole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
8 27 stuthtm No. 309 N. SECOND Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1867.

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The NORTH CAROLINA—2633 tons, a sailing vessel, live oak, heavily copper fastened.
The RHODE ISLAND—1517 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The AUGUSTA—1310 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The MASSACHUSETTS—1155 tons, screw steamer.
The ESTRELLA—438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The DUMBARTON—636 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The TAHOMA—507 tons, screw gunboat.
Together with the following side-wheel steamers of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz:—
WYALUSING—974 tons.
SONOMA—974 tons.
PONTIAC—974 tons.
OSCEOLA—974 tons.
PAWTUXET—974 tons.
MATTABESETT—974 tons.
MASSASOIT—974 tons.
EUTAW—975 tons.
CONNEMAUGH—955 tons.
TIOGA—819 tons.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The FLORIDA—1261 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The HORNET—820 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The BOXER—444 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
Together with the following side-wheel steamers, of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz.:—
METACOMET—974 tons.
SASSACUS—974 tons.
CHENANGO—974 tons.
MENDOTA—974 tons.
MINGO—974 tons.
MACKINAW—974 tons.
GENESEE—803 tons.
The Florida and Mackinaw can be examined at the Navy Yard, and the others at League Island.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS., ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The BIENVILLE—1558 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The JOHN ADAMS—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live-oak, copper-fastened.
The VINCENNES—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live oak, copper fastened.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The TALLAPOOSA—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The CHICOPEE—974 tons, hull only.
The PRESTON—Small steamer, hull only.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The AGAWAN—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The TEXAS—captured Rebel ram.
The COLUMBIA—captured Rebel ram.
These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.
Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale. 9 12thstu10t

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,108 Woollen Blankets.	10,589 Trowers, mounted.
16,111 Uniform Coats.	75,000 Trowsers, Footmen's.
10,202 Uniform Coats, Irregular.	23 170 pairs Bootees, M. S.
5,400 Uniform Jackets.	3,800 pairs Bootees, M. S., rubber soles.
11,777 V. R. Corps Jackets.	25,000 pairs Brogans.
33,76 Knit Jackets.	151 pairs Boots.
20,000 Sacks Coats, lined.	5,000 Shirts.
21,000 Sacks Coats, unlined.	300 Drawers.
28,732 Great Coats, Infantry.	49,437 Cap Covers.
17,303 Great Coats, mounted.	265 Caps.
	70 Hats.
	1,241 Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.
Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1867.

Will be sold by public auction, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, at Lincoln Depot, on WEDNESDAY, September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M:—

100 Horses.	200 Mules.
25 Spring Wagons or Ambulances, worn.	50 sets Ambulance or Two-horse Harness, worn.
100 Six-mule Wagons, worn.	600 sets Mule Harness, worn.
100 Wagon Saddles, worn.	100 Saddle Blankets, worn.
600 Wagon Bows, worn.	
100 Fifth Chains, worn.	100 Mule Collars, worn.
100 Spreader Chains, worn.	100 Double Trees, worn.
	400 Single Trees, worn.
100 Wagon Covers, worn.	200 Horse Brushes, worn
200 Curry Combs, worn.	100 Wagon Whips, worn.
100 Lead Lines, worn.	100 Feed Troughs, worn.
100 Tar Buckets, worn.	100 Jack Screws, worn.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Ambulances will be sold singly. Wagons, harness, etc., though worn, are serviceable.
Particular attention is called to this lot of Mules, being very superior animals, well broken to harness.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
J. C. McFERRAN,
9 9 12t Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Brig.-General, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT HILTON HEAD, S. C.

The following Ordnance Property will be sold at Public Auction, at Ordnance Depot, Hilton Head, S. C., on TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—

About 450	net tons	of Shot and Shell.
" 24½	" "	Loaded Shell.
" 18½	" "	Canister, filled.
" 14½	" "	Scrap Cast Iron.
" 10	" "	Scrap Wrought Iron.
" 1	" "	Scrap Brass.

3 Artillery Carriages (iron), 93 Wooden Artillery Carriages (ironed), 53 Wooden Chassis and Slides (ironed), 630 Saddles (McClellan), 34 Saddles (artillery), 50 sets of Artillery Harness, 1330 Bridles, 962 Cruppers, 500 Saddle Bags, 3300 Bayonet scabbards, 1120 Cartridge Boxes, 1097 Cartridge-box Belts, 2912 Gun Slings, 2932 Waist Belts, 339 Bullet Moulds, and a quantity of other property, consisting principally of Rags, Ropes, Implements, and Miscellaneous Tools, etc. etc.
Also, a two-story Frame Dwelling-house, of the following dimensions:—42 feet front by 35¾ feet depth, containing 8 spacious rooms.
Terms—Cash, on the day of sale, in United States currency.
Ample time allowed for the removal of property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.
By authority of Chief of Ordnance.
M. J. GREALISH, Captain and M. S. R.,
9 6 15t In charge of Ordnance Depot.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2]

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.
NO. 129] SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 619 RACE STREET. 8 30w3

EVENING.

hine is the tranquil hour, purpureal Eve!
nt long as godlike wish or hope divine
aforms my spirit, ne'er can I believe
That this magnificence is wholly thine!
—From world not quickened by the sun
A portion of the gift is won;
An intermingling of Heaven's pomp is spread
On ground which British shepherds tread!

BULL'S BEVERAGES.

Wine and Wine Trade in England.

A writer in the Edinburgh *Review* narrates some facts of interest concerning wine drinking in England. He tells us that for a century and a half wine has ceased to fill its proper place in England; it is even now almost unknown to the mass of the people; the average annual consumption per head had sunk to a bottle and a half; and thus the richest nation on the globe had contrived, by self-imposed laws, to deprive itself of the noblest and most healthful beverage that exists. Nay, worse; the pernicious effect of these laws has been, that the article consumed and imported as wine ceased to be wine at all, and became something else; and that the people of England, when they spoke of wine, applied the term to liquors in which the honest juice of the grape had but a small part. Under these duties England became the smallest wine consumer in the world; her wine was dear, her wine was bad, and, above all, sophisticated until it had lost all the best original qualities of its nature.

Such was the state of the wine trade and of English cellars when the negotiation of the Commercial Treaty with France, so ably conducted by Mr. Cobden, brought the question to a prompt solution.

In 1852 the duties on wines began to be diminished, until last year the distinction on wines in bottles was wholly abrogated. We quote:—

This was the first attempt to give what are termed the "light wines" a chance in the British market; before this bold stroke ot the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, all but the highest priced wines of France and Germany were practically excluded from our market by the fiscal barrier of 5s. 9d. duty per gallon, which in many cases was several times the value of the wine itself. Consequently the moderately priced natural wines of Europe never reached the tables of our middle classes, and it was only when they took their holiday trip abroad that they became practically aware of the fact that in many parts of the Continent wine was as cheap as beer, nay, sometimes as cheap or cheaper than water. It certainly was a shock to their preconceived notions that what they had been accustomed to look upon as a luxury, other nations at their very doors treated as a necessary of life. It was predicted by the old-fashioned wine merchants that the liberal Chancellor of the Exchequer's policy would not succeed; that the people of this country would not drink the poor sour trash that satisfied our friends across the water; if they took wine, they would have wine such as the full-bodied vintages to which they had been accustomed; in short, any stone that was at hand was cast at the policy of the statesman who, following in the steps of his great leader, completed the gift of cheap bread with cheap wine.

Like many other predictions inspired by interested motives, these have already, within six years of the time when they were made, totally and signally failed. Taking the wines of France as the typical natural light wines of Europe, the start they have taken since the inauguration of the new policy is perfectly astonishing. In the year 1859, under the old duty of 5s. 9d. per gallon, we imported the very moderate quantity of 695,913 gallons; but last year the quantity had increased to 3,365,802 gallons, showing an augmentation in the seven years of 383 per cent. on French wines alone. If the increase should go on at anything like the same rate, the revenue, instead of suffering a loss, will very speedily more than recover itself; indeed, we anticipate that when the other natural vintages of Europe become better known, and find their way here, the new low wine duties, like the penny post reform, will yield an increasing return to the Exchequer.

Two hundred years ago

CLARET

was the wine of England—as, indeed, it has been of other countries in Northern latitudes up to the present time—and would probably have continued so were it not for the fiscal burdens imposed upon it in the latter end of the seventeenth century.

All classes but the very lowest were then familiar with the cup of pure wine which "cheers but not inebriates." In 1678 the duty was doubled upon claret, and when, in 1697, the Government began its deliberate imposition of a differential duty of French wines in favor of those of Portugal,

PORT WINE

came in vogue. The writer continues:—

The first port wine introduced into this country did not come from the Alto Douro district at all. It was got sweet and strong as we know it, but it had a clarety-burgundy character, very much like some of the pure vintages drank by the Portuguese at the present day. The fiery potations now consumed under that magic name are the result of a long process of manipulation, of "fortifying," of "coloring," and "sweetening," of degrading, in short, good wine to a supposed standard demanded by the British taste, but which has at length resulted in its almost total banishment from refined tables, and its descent to a ruder class of consumers, who have caught up the tastes of the upper ten thousand just where they have left them off. The middle classes, or rather the lower portion of them, have followed suit, and port and sherry have for a long time been the only wines they are practically acquainted with. Both of these wines are adulterated to an extent few people would believe. Omnibus passengers a year or two ago were startled by seeing advertisements on the roof touching "the pure standard of natural sherry." Why, said every man to himself, is not all sherry natural? How can the juice of the grape be anything but natural? The wine merchant who invented that advertisement was the greatest enemy to the "trade" it ever had, for it set people thinking. Let us see what this natural wine really is. Pure and uncontaminated, from the grape, it never makes in Spain more than 28 per cent. of spirit, the average according to Mr. Shaw being but 22 per cent., consequently the lowest cannot make more than 16 per cent.; and as this wine would be selected to make common sherry, from its poverty it would require at least 20 per cent. of spirit to bring it up to the regulation strength. In the case of port wine the addition of spirit is done with a double purpose. As the Englishman is supposed to like a strong sweet wine, the only possible means of obtaining those two antagonistic qualities is to stop the fermentation of the must by the addition of spirit before all the sugar it contains is changed into alcohol; by this means a sufficient quantity of saccharine matter is retained to suit our supposed taste. This artificial wine so dosed with spirit is never touched by the Portuguese, nor indeed by any nation of Europe excepting England.

The English Secretary of Legation at Lisbon, writing under date of January last, corroborates the above statements of the impurity of port. He says:—

"All port wine hitherto exported for the English market is largely mixed with brandy, and is composed almost quite as much of elder berries as of grapes. This is the composition of all the port wine hitherto drank in England. No pure wine, no wine not thus specially adulterated for the English taste, was allowed by the Government committee of tasters to pass the bar of the Douro for export to England before the year 1865."

The fact is, says the Edinburgh *Review* writer, the vitiated taste for artificial wines keeps the natural wines out of the English market. The writer warns his countrymen against purchasing festival wines, especially

CHAMPAGNE.

It should be remembered that any wine may be made sparkling by the aid of a little liquid barley sugar, which sets up a fermentation in it and fills it with carbonic gas. This being the case, common course wine much more potent than any that comes from the champagne district is so treated, and the consequence is that the drinker, believing that he may indulge in it literally, finds that he speedily becomes less steady and collected than he would wish to be. We are told, indeed, that some of the better class champagnes are adulterated with brandy to suit the English market; and a tale comes across the Atlantic to the effect that our American cousins are using refined petroleum for a similar purpose. In Hamburg, in one of the public gardens known as Schmidt's Tivoli, an enterprising public purveyor has erected a magnificent syphon fountain from which flows champagne at two pence per glass. It is scarcely necessary to say that not a hundredth part of the wine that goes forth with showy labels and with well-known names ever comes from the champagne district at all. Knowing as we do that the vineyards of Epernay, Fleur de Sillery, etc., are limited in acreage, how can we account for the astounding number of wines so labelled in the shop windows? It would require a province to grow anything like the quantity offered for sale every day in the grocers' windows alone. An official investigation has established that France exports to England 1,000,000 bottles; to India, 5,000,000; keeps at home, 2,500,000; sends to Germany, 2,500,000; to Russia and the North, 2,000,000; and to Belgium, 500,000 bottles; with some smaller quantities to other countries. The Americans assert that they drink 7,000,000 bottles more than is mentioned in this allowance; and knowing as we do that champagne is the favorite Russian wine, it is ridiculous to suppose that they are satisfied with four times as much as Belgium.

SHERRY.

The wine that is still most largely consumed in England is sherry, which being fortified, and making far over 26 per cent. of spirit, does not come in under the one shilling duty, the rate being two and sixpence.

Mr. Ford thinks the more modern liking for sherry was brought about by Lord Holland on his return from Spain, at the beginning of the century. Mr. Cyrus Redding, however, says the fashion of drinking this wine was set by the Prince of Wales.

FALSE.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, some what brutally:—"Parisian society is highly provoked at a discovery which has resulted from the *affaire Frigard*. It seems that the victim, Sydonie de Folleville, so well known in all public places in which the Parisian Anonymas exhibit their charms for the magnificence of her hair, was in reality as bald as a coot, and that the display which has brought so much grist to her mill for some years past was entirely, from root to point, the work of the *artiste de cheveux* to whom the unhappy girl entrusted the decoration of her pericranium. So admirably was the wig adjusted to the skull that it was only when the doctors were called in to examine her decayed body that the imposture was discovered."

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING,
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
EDMOND J. GODOWN to the use, vs. JAMES L. MOSES, Ven. Ex. June Term, 1867. No. 138.

The undersigned appointed to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale in the above case of all that certain two-story brick store and dwelling-house and lot whereon the same is erected, situate on the northwest corner of Haverford and Somerset streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, Philadelphia, containing in front on Haverford street 25 feet, and in depth 110 feet, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, September 16, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 129 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must make their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund. D. P. BROWN, JR., 9 2 10t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ELIZABETH B. FRY, by her next friend, etc., vs. RHINARD G. FRY.
June Term, 1867, No. 2. In Divorce.

To Rhinard G. Fry, Respondent—Sir:—You will please take notice of a rule in the above case granted, returnable SATURDAY, September 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.
JOHN ROBERTS,
9 12 3ths4t* Attorney pro Libellant.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
AMANDA BENNETT vs. JERVIS H. BENNETT.
March Term, 1867. No. 11—In Divorce.

To JERVIS H. BENNETT, Respondent—Take notice of a rule has been granted in the above case, returnable on MONDAY, September 16, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in said case.
EDGAR E. PETIT,
9 3 1uths 5t* Attorney for Libellant.

ESTATE OF CHARLES S. LUKENS, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration upon above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to
ALBERT E. LUKENS, Administrator,
Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa.,
or to his Attorney, ISAAC GERHART,
8 1 11t5t* No. 126 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF CHARLES ALLMENDINGER, Deceased.
Letters testamentary upon the estate of CHARLES ALLMENDINGER having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and all persons having claims will present them to
PALMYRA ALLMENDINGER, Executrix,
No. 624 N. SECOND Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1867. 9 5 11t6t*

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 3, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	7:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:45 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodation, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:80 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3 00
At 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	(2d class) 1 50

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $5.

At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Scheneks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot,

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867,
4:00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
8:00 A. M. Morning Mail.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867,
8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger,
4:00 P. M. Cape May Passenger,
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Train leaves Camden at 9:20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 11:50 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 1f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,
FOR GERMANTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train and 4¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

FOR NORRISTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:20, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK,

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 9¾, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manyunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M. 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
8 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:00 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:30 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11§ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 5:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 5:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:30 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:17 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:80 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:4 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:1 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:4 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8§

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys, also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:30 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office.

1 1§ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 628 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M.,

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT CINCINNATI.

Eight Persons Fall Forty-five Feet from the Abutment of a Bridge—Two Killed and Six Terribly Mangled.

A frightful accident, that will never be forgotten by the terrified spectators, and one that will chill the blood of readers when they think upon the tragic incidents connected with it, occurred yesterday afternoon. We have always been sensible of the precariousness of life, and the uncertainty of earthly pleasures, but when we contemplate the wreck of a human being, whose heart but a few moments before beat high in the gratifying possession of health and strength, reduced in an instant of time to an inanimate mass by the Great Destroyer, we are bound to confess our utter insignificance, and are forced more humbly to acknowledge our dependence upon Divine clemency for an hour's continuation of our lives. The facts in the melancholy affair which has just occurred are as follows:—

A party of six Germans assembled yesterday afternoon, and on the proposal of Mr. Wiegand, received to accompany him to the shooting-grounds on Fairmount, where the Red Men were holding their meeting. In pursuance of the resolution, they procured the horse and wagon of one of the party, a carpenter, named Frederick Oechsle, and taking with them the daughter of Mr. Wiegand, started. On the road they overtook a man named Emil Reich, who desired to get into the wagon, and they permitted him to do so. The party was a very amiable one, and proceeded without excitement until a burly wagoner endeavored to urge his horses in front of Oechsle's team, when that person whipped up his nag, and was just passing the wagoner when the bridge over Mill-creek, on the road to Fairmount, was reached. The teamster got upon the bridge first, and in order to prevent his horse from being crushed, Oechsle drew the brute to the right-hand side. At that moment the animal became alarmed at some object in the vehicle that had preceded it, and commenced backing; in doing so one of the shafts was broken, and the horse plunging forward and making an acute turn, precipitated the wagon and its freight of human beings to the ground below, a distance of not less than forty-five feet. The scene that followed was of the most melancholy and pitiful character.

The young girl Lena's neck was broken, and she laid quietly upon the ground, suffering greatly. Her agonies were soon over, for death dealt kindly with her, and when the bright eyes became glazed they were dutifully closed by some good Samaritan, and her form borne to the watchman's box near the railroad track. Her father was injured badly about the head, and was consequently insensible. The carpenter, Oechsle, suffered the greatest agonies from frightful wounds in the head and body. He writhed and twisted in his efforts to obtain relief, and in each movement the life-blood oozed out and stained the grass around him. He was finally taken to his home, on the corner of Cutter and Melanchthon streets, where he died a short time after his arrival. Adam Guttermann felt upon his left side, and striking his head upon a huge stone, received wounds which will surely cause his death during the day. His injuries consist of a compound fracture of the skull, involving the frontal, the parietal, and temporal bone. Dr. H. M. Heitiner, who attended him, and in fact rendered efficient service to all of the wounded persons, has no hopes of his recovery.

Andrew Dressler, who lives at No. 351 Cutter street, near Guttermann, was terribly cut and bruised, but in all probability will recover. His right arm and left leg were broken, and his nose crushed.

J. H. Baumer, who lives at No. 67 Green street, was badly hurt, but his physicians entertain hopes of his recovery.

A man named Hummell, residing at No. 21 Martin street, sustained a number of bruises, and had his right foot twisted from its socket, and left hanging by the flesh. His case is a serious one.

Emil Reich, who keeps a saloon on the corner of Logan and Findlay streets, saw the imminent danger, jumped from the wagon, and dragged with him a man named Herman Hagenoch, who had got upon the vehicle when it first stopped. Both of these men escaped with slight injuries. The abutment from which the persons fell was entirely without guard, as the boards which are usually there to form a sort of barricade, had for some cause been removed. The fall was a terrific one, and those who viewed the scene were astonished that every one of the injured persons had not been killed. Coroner Emmert was summoned to hold an inquest upon the body of the little girl, but as he was compelled to conduct another inquest at 6 o'clock last evening, he selected the jurymen, bade them examine the ground, and postponed the inquest until 4 o'clock this afternoon leaving Constable Miller to convey the body to the Coroner's office.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 10th.*

Horrible Event at an Execution.

From the Pittsburg Post.

Of the execution of Charles C[illegible]ase, at Brookville, Jefferson county, on [illegible] the 4th instant, for the murder of an old [illegible] woman named Elizabeth McDonald, the *He[illegible]* of that date says:—

We have, [illegible] this time, no heart to gratify a morbid [illegible] curiosity of appetite by descanting upon the revolting particulars of this first and, it is to be hoped, the last, execution in Jefferson county. From a private source we learn that the hanging was conducted in such a bungling manner that the knot slipped, and the victim fell to the earth, where he for some moments remained insensible. When consciousness had returned he was again placed upon the scaffold, and, while the rope was being adjusted for the second time, the unfortunate man vehemently exclaimed—"My God, this is too hard! For God's sake, make sure of your work this time!" Our informant states that the most intense excitement prevailed for a time in the jail-yard, persons running wildly to and fro, the Sheriff among those most violently agitated, and not one daring to touch the body of the but half-executed murderer, which lay upon the earth writhing in agony. These, perhaps, are some of the "revolting particulars" upon which the *Herald's* reporter had not the heart to descant.

Fight Between United States Soldiers and Negroes at Farmville, Va.

SEVERAL SOLDIERS AND NEGROES BADLY WOUNDED —THE MAGISTRATES INTERFERE, BUT ARE BEATEN AND DRIVEN OFF.

FARMVILLE, Sept. 10.—A fight occurred here to-day between a number of United States soldiers and some negroes of the town, which at one time threatened to result in a most serious riot.

The cause of the affair is as follows:—The commanding officer of Company D, 21st Regiment United States Regulars, stationed at this point, yesterday issued an order forbidding any one from selling liquor to the soldiers, who had just been paid off. Last night a number of soldiers went to a saloon kept by a negro named George Perkins, and demanded liquor, which he refused to sell, stating that he was prohibited from selling it. The soldiers, after some harsh words, assaulted and beat the negro and another that was in the bar with him. The soldiers then went to camp, and everything was perfectly quiet until about 10 o'clock this morning, when the soldiers had a difficulty with a negro named Buck Fuqua. The negroes of the town rushed to the rescue of Buck, when a general fight begun. It lasted about half an hour, when a detachment of the company to which the fighting soldiers belonged came on the ground, and with the butts of their muskets and a display of bayonets dispersed the crowd. During the melee no shots were fired, but clubs, stones, and other missiles freely used. The detachment had to knock down several of both parties before order was restored; after which it was found that six soldiers and about the same number of negroes had been injured. None of the wounds are considered dangerous.

During the melee Messrs. Tnackston and Graves, magistrates of the county, appeared on the ground and commanded peace, which was replied to by a volley of missiles. By one of them one of the magistrates was knocked down and slightly injured. No white citizens were engaged, nor, with the exception of the magistrates, injured. The quick suppression of the affair is due to the energy of Colonel J. M. Jordan.—*Richmond Despatch.*

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Workingmen and Congress.

The Trades' Unions of Cincinnati have nominated General S. F. Cary as their candidate for Congress, in the Second District, in place of Rutherford B. Hayes, and against Richard Smith, the regular Republican candidate. They say Mr. Smith, having been an editor for twenty years, must be opposed to the eight-hour system, as he has become wealthy by working at least eighteen hours a day. General Cary accepts the nomination in the following letter:—

"CINCINNATI, Sept 9, 1867.—Isaac J. Neal, Esq.—SIR:—Your letter of the 7th instant, in behalf of the 'Trades' Assembly' of this city, asking me certain questions, is before me.

"Whatever importance may be attached to my views upon these or any other topics of national importance, you are welcome to them.

"I will answer your questions very briefly, in their order:—

"First. I believe the law authorizing the establishment of National Banks should be repealed, and their circulation should be replaced by legal-tender notes, and the interest-bearing bonds to that extent cancelled. And further, I am opposed to any contraction of the currency until the interest-bearing debt has been greatly reduced or paid off. As fast as practicable, the bonds should be paid in 'lawful money' (legal-tenders), and not in coin, except where the law creating them and the bonds themselves provide for such payment in coin. I am utterly opposed to any financial scheme which gives increased value to the rich man's dollar, and which makes the poor man's labor less remunerative. This I believe to be the necessary result of the course now pursued by the Treasury Department.

"Second. I am opposed to granting the public domain to corporations and speculators, under any pretext whatever. It should be appropriated to actual settlers, who may desire to build an altar and a home under the protection and fostering care of our free Government.

"Third. I am in favor of the adoption by the Government of the eight-hour rule in the national dock-yards and work-shops. This, I believe, is all the legislation which would be required to ultimately secure the universal adoption of the rule. Such was the effect of the adoption of the ten-hour rule.

"I could extend these answers, but you will understand my general views from what I have already said. Truly yours, S. F. CARY."

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. of O. F.

The annual session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will be opened on Monday next, the 16th instant, at Irving Hall, New York city.

The National Grand Lodge is the supreme head and ultimate tribunal of the order of Odd Fellowship. It is composed of representatives elected by the Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments of the several States and Territories, each holding office for two years, and the body so arranged that one-half of the members retire annually. At the session of 1866, held in Baltimore, the number of representatives was 106, making, with the officers, a body of 114. Every State in the Union, the District of Columbia, and the British Provinces were represented.

Annexed is a list of the officers of the Grand Lodge:—

R. W. Grand Sire, James P. Sanders, New York.
R. W. D. Grand Sire, Edward D. Farnsworth, Tennessee.
R. W. G. C. and R. Sec., James L. Ridgely, Maryland.
R. W. Grand Treasurer, Joshua Vansant, Md.
R. W. G. Chaplain, Rev. I. D. Williamson, Ohio.
R. W. Grand Marshal, John S. Help, Pa.
R. W. Grand Guardian, John P. Foss, Illinois.
R. W. G. Messenger, J. E. Chamberlain, Md.

An idea may be formed of the magnitude of the interests on which this body is called to legislate by the following statistics, compiled from the annual report of last year:—

Number of Grand Lodges represented	42
Number of Grand Encampments represented	36
Members of Subordinate Lodges	189,128
Admitted in Subordinate Lodges by initiation for the year	29,447
Admitted by deposit of cards	4275
Admitted by reinstatement	3213
Initiated in Encampments	5426
Admitted by cards	394
Reinstated	295
Members of Subordinate Encampments	27,593
Number of Subordinate Lodges	2717
Number of Subordinate Encampments	587

The revenue of the Order for last year was:—

Subordinate Lodges	$1,574,028
" Encampments	165,369
Total	$1,739,397

The number relieved during the year was:—

Subordinate Lodges—Brothers	19,133	
" —widowed families	2,713—	21,845
Encampments—Patriarchs	2,493	
" —widowed families	47—	2,540
Total		23,385

The amount expended for relief of members of widowed families, educating the orphans, and burying the dead was:—

Subordinate Lodges	$550,288
" Encampments	53,664
Total	$603,952

Death of a Well-known Newspaper Man.

Mr. Patrick Kean, of Richmond, Va., died suddenly in that city on Sunday afternoon last. Mr. Kean was probably one of the best known newspaper reporters in the South, having connected himself with the profession upwards of twenty years ago, as local editor of the Richmond *Whig*. Subsequently, some years before the breaking out of the war, he became the Virginia correspondent of the New York *Herald*, and continued his connection with that journal, with an interval of the four years of the Rebellion, till the day of his death. As a stenographic reporter he had but few superiors, and obtained some celebrity as the campaign reporter for Hon. John M. Botts, William C. Rives, and other Virginia politicians. He was a man of great physical endurance, and during the three weeks' secret session of the Virginia Convention of 1866, which passed the ordinance of secession, he accomplished the feat of reporting the whole proceedings, scarcely averaging during the time an hour's sleep to the twenty-four. Mr. Kean was about forty-two years of age at the time of his death.

THE DANGER OF HAIR DYES.—What chemist who reads the most numerous advertisements of hair dyes of marvellous properties, or, still more, who notices the number of persons who disfigure their hair with such applications, can have helped asking himself how far the use of these may account for the increase of that obscure class of diseases which the physician finds it so difficult to deal with. Some of the most extensively used of these hair dyes are composed of a mixture of quick or slack lime, powdered white lead, and litharge. The mode of using these powders is to mix them into a paste with water, and plaster the head with it, covering it with oiled silk, or some other water-proof tissue, to keep it moist, and letting it remain on for several hours. Now, there cannot be a doubt that during this time a considerable portion of lead must be absorbed into the system through the pores of the skin, which are rendered more than usually absorbent by having been previously cleansed, and by the heat which is engendered while the head remains covered with this impervious tissue. The poisonous property of lead when taken into the body in any form is well known, but it is only reasonable enough to conclude that its effects must be peculiarly injurious when absorbed through the skin so near to the brain. These effects exhibit themselves in various forms; sometimes by inflammation of the alimentary canal; at other times by spasms of the muscles; but its effects in the particular instance under consideration would probably be on the nervous system, which might ultimately lead to apoplexy or partial palsy. Neither can the use of hair dyes, which are composed of nitrate of silver, sulphide of potassium, sulphate of copper, or prussiate of potash, be otherwise than injurious; and when we have mentioned these substances, we have not nearly specified all the deleterious substances used in their preparation.

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR
Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.
We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.
FRUIT JARS.
PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.
They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.
Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.
Each Cover fits all the Jars.
Manufacturers and Patentees
F. & J. BODINE,
8 22 thstu1m NO. 125 S. FRONT STREET.

FRUIT JARS AND CANS,
CEMENT,
PRESERVING KETTLES,
REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,
And a general variety of House-Furnishing Goods, at
R. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 26 tuthstp1 No. 331 SPRING GARDEN Street.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles in PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4mrp NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

BOARDING.
1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

BOARDING WANTED.
PERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT "RETREAT," SCHOOL LANE, five minutes walk from Station, Norristown Railroad. Boarders conveyed to and from Station. 9 10 tuths6t*
BOARDING WANTED BY THREE YOUNG Gentlemen. Private family preferred. Address COMFORT, at this office. 9 10 3t

S. K. SMYTH. E. P. ADAIR
SMYTH & ADAIR,
Practical Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Superior Silver-Plated Ware,
GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS,
FACTORY AND SALESROOMS
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
(Up Stairs.)
WAREROOM, NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET
(Second Floor).
6 27 thstu1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

POLITICAL.

A GRAND
RATIFICATION MEETING!!!

UNIONISM!
REPUBLICANISM!
PATRIOTISM!

A GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
REPUBLICAN UNION CITIZENS
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Favorable to the Reconstruction measures of our
PATRIOTIC CONGRESS,
And opposed to the ruinous and arbitrary POLICY of Andrew Johnson and his friends, the so-called Democratic party, will meet in
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Broad Street, Near Spruce,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 13,
At 7½ o'clock,
To ratify the action of our late Party Conventions, to uphold the principles of those who fought the
War for our Glorious Union,
To Preserve our State Judiciary from the Control of
STATE RIGHTS PARTISANS,
And to maintain the rights and defend the liberties of all, NORTH and SOUTH, who were true to their Country in her hour of trial.
All are invited who revere the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN; all to whom TREASON IS STILL ODIOUS; all who would rather trust Reconstruction to
Grant, Sheridan, Sickles, Pope,
And their compeers, than to the false traitors who made Reconstruction necessary; all friends to the
Protection of American Industry;
All opposed to those who would VIOLATE OUR PUBLIC FAITH AND REPUDIATE OUR PUBLIC DEBT, and all who would insure the future peace of our beloved Country by excluding from our National Councils the forsworn and unrepentant Rebels whose desperate wickedness has filled the North with mourning, and brought ruin and desolation upon the whole South.
The meeting will be addressed by the following speakers:—
HON. SIMON CAMERON,
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
HON. JAMES W. NYE,
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
EX-GOV. JAMES POLLOCK,
EX-GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
HON. CHARLES O'NEILL,
HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
HON. MORTON McMICHAEL,
GEN. JOSHUA T. OWEN,
GEN. HORATIO G. SICKEL,
GEN. LOUIS WAGNER,
COL. JAMES GIVEN,
COL. JOHN W. FORNEY,
COL. WILLIAM B. MANN,
COL. FRANK JORDAN,
COL. JOSEPH SHIBERT,
THOMAS M. COLEMAN, ESQ.
By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.
WILLIAM B. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, ISAAC McBRIDE, } Secretaries. [9 10 2t

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Phillip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [9 13 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
September 13, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of the sale. [9 7 5t
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 16, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [9 10 5t
On Monday, September 16,
ATTRACTIVE AND SPECIAL SALE OF PARIS DRESS GOODS, OF THE CELEBRATED FABRICS OF MESSRS. FEVEZ, FRERES ET CHARVEL, PARIS, BY ORDER OF MESSRS. ESCHER & CO., NEW YORK.
By catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, including 1200 pieces merinos, 1000 pieces plain de laines, 600 pieces empress cloth, 300 pieces popeline rens, in blacks, whites, Bismarks, violets, anilines, etc.; 300 pieces printed de laines, in rich designs. [9 11 4t
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 17, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [9 11 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, LARGE MIRRORS, CARPETS, FINE GUNS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture.
FINE GUNS—One splendid Prussian double barreled breech-loading gun, cost $85 0.
FORCE PUMP—Also one steam force pump. [9 11 2t
LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ETC.
CARD.—Our sale at the Auction Store, Friday Morning, at 9 o'clock, comprises the best assortment of Household Furniture offered this season, including
Elegant walnut parlor suits, covered in plush and reps.
Elegant walnut chamber suits, finished in oil and varnish.
Library suites, in reps.
Also, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; sideboards; wardrobes, cottage chamber suits, secretary and bookcases; spring and hair mattresses; extension dining tables; sofas; bureaus; washstands; French chairs; glassware; reclining and Spanish chairs, etc.
FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS

2	French plate mantel glasses,	68 by 48	inches.
2	do	64 by 46	do.
1	do	72 by 58	do.
1	do	72 by 54	do.
2	do	pier glasses, 102 by 28	do.
1	do	100 by 29	do.
1	do	72 by 26	do.

ELEGANT PIANO FORTES.
1 rosewood 7-octave piano forte, made by Hazleton & Brother, New York.
1 rosewood 7-octave piano forte, made by C. Narvesen, New York.
1 rosewood 7-octave piano forte, made by Schomacker & Co.
1 rosewood 6½-octave piano forte, made by McCammon.
1 rosewood 6½-octave piano forte, made by Wilhelm & Schulter.
1 upright piano forte, made by Loud & Co.
PARLOR ORGANS.
1 rosewood and 1 walnut parlor organ, made by Carhart & Needham. [1t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.
Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues handed and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.
Extensive Sale No. 1314 Arch street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, 2 ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, 3 ELEGANT MIRRORS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, CANTON MATTINGS, FINE HAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
13th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1314 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture. [9 9 4t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.
BANKRUPT STOCK.
By Order of United States District Court, will be sold,
On Wednesday,
Sept. 18, 1867, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises No. 134 South Eleventh street, the lease, goodwill, and fixtures of store.
Also, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at No. 240 Market street, the Stock of a city retail Dry Goods Store, comprising a general assortment of dry goods and notions. [9 7 9t

NOW READY,
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
IN NEW STYLES FOR FALL,
PREPARED BY
WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
NO. 430 CHESNUT STREET,
9 7 6t Next door to the Post Office.

RARE MANUFACTURES
IN FINE CONFECTIONS,
FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
8 27 tuthstmrp NO. 1010 MARKET ST.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1218 MARKET STREET,
Are now, and will continue to receive, daily, from all parts of the country, the best qualities of [9 10 tuthss6*
FAMILY FLOUR.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 923 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 22 tutharp J. G. FULLER.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 3m